Le BUREAU DES DOCUMENTATIONS SYRIENNES ET ARABES est heureux de présenter à ses Abonnés et Clients son 99ième document:

"ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 1960/1961"

Le Bureau a publié ce Rapport, le premier en son genre jusqu'à ce jour en Syrie, avec la collaboration de sa Section des Rédactions Economiques dirigée par des techniciens qualifiés.

Le BUREAU DES [illegible]CUMENTATIONS SYRIENNES ET ARABES, unique Organisation privée du genre dans tout le Moyen-Orient, espère avoir fourni, encore une fois, une documentation sérieuse et utile aux chercheurs économiques et aux techniciens intéressés au développement économique et social de la Syrie.

Samir DARWICH	Georges PHARES
Directeur de la Rédaction	Directeur général

EDITOR'S PREFACE

This report, prepared by the Ministry of Planning, is important in several ways.

It is the first comprehensive, fully factual and precise work on practically all investment activities in Syria, both public and private, that admidts difficulties and failures with the same precision it tackles solutions and describes achievements.

More important, it reveals the rapid advance attained by economic technique in Syria, a matter which the reader will easily discern by comparing Book I with Book IV. The former analyses economic developments prior to 1960 in a qualitative manner, quoting a few global figures of imprecise magnitudes – the only ones available for the period. But in the latter, the ex-post and ex-ante analyses of the constituants of Total National Product are rigourously quantitative, with relationships determined according to computed ratios. Although the forecasts here may or may not be realized, yet the study establishes the general contour lines of Syria's "Economic Map", which in time will get more precise in nature so that economic analysis may better serve economic policy in Syria.

The supervision of plan implementation is a new field in which the advanced and underdeveloped countries alike are pioneering. Syria is to be complimented for its manifest success in this field, using a small staff for that purpose, a matter that renders its experience well worth studying by other countries.

But the report is lengthy and speaks for itself; therefore, I shall keep this preface short.

Amer SHARIF

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

BOOK ONE

THE ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF SYRIA

Section 1:- Economic Development in Syria before 1960 1

Section 2:- The Five Year Economic & Social Development Plan (1960/61 - 1964/65) 3

Section 3:- The Economic & Social Development Plan for the First Year (1960/61) 6

BOOK TWO

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF INVESTMENTS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PLAN.

Section 1:- Appropriations Available for Investment 9

Section 2:- Analysis of the Progress in the Execution of the Projects of the First Year 11

BOOK THREE

DETAILED REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE EXECUTION OF PROJECTS IN ALL SECTORS.

Section 1:- Irrigation and Land Reclamation 16

Section 2:- Agriculture 19

Section 3:- Industry, Mining & Geology 28

Section 4:- Power & Fuel 32

Section 5:- Transport & Communications 37

Section 6:- Education 43

Section 7:- Health Services 46

Section 8:- Housing & Public Utilities 49

Section 9:- Social & Labour Welfare 54

Section10:- Cultural & Recreational Services 56

Section11:- Public Buildings 58

BOOK FOUR

THE SYRIAN ECONOMY & THE FIRST YEAR OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1960/61

Section 1:- The Main Determinants of the Syrian Economy & Their Expected Trends 60

Section 2:- Expected & Realized Developments in 1960/61 61

Section 3:- The Changes in the Sources & Uses of Funds 64

BOOK FIVE

STATISTICAL TABLES

BOOK I

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF SYRIA

SECTION I : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SYRIA BEFORE 1960.

The Economic Development of Syria and its Characteristics:-

Syria has witnessed during the post-war years an outstanding economic development, a matter testified by many examples, the most salient being the increment of National Income by over one fold, the doubling and diversification of agricultural production, the expansion of trade exchange with the outside world, the development of internal trade..... besides the several other pointers which clearly attest the vitality of the Syrian economy, and its great capacity for growth and progress.

But the greater part of this development was realized haphazardly on an individual basis without heed to any co-ordination or inter-locking that should exist among the various sectors, and without subjecting the execution of the important projects to a priority schedule that would evaluate them according to an order of precedence and compare the different sectors of the economy. Many investments were effected under pressure of need or for coveted gains, regardless of the requirements and capacity of the country. In agriculture for instance, not a few farmers were often only interested in the yield of their crops, neglectful of the suitability of the land for such crops or the sufficiency of available water supplies for irrigation. Agricultural investment spread even to marginal areas whose physical attributes required them to remain grazing land. This constituted a weak spot in agriculture and lost to Syria some of its best grazing grounds.

Most projects were in agriculture or construction. The industrial sector never received a sufficient share of investments, and the little capital funnelled to it went into traditional fields instead of spreading to new ones where the prospects were and still are immense and profitable.

Economic development during this period rested on private individuals who shouldered the larger share of investments. True, the public sector undertook some major projects, but its participation here was minimal as the larger part of its efforts were directed towards completing the basic foundations and machinery necessary for the evolution of the state and the economy of the country. Thus, the government worked for the liberation of the Syrian currency to base it on true strong foundations, planning an independent customs policy, drawing preliminary regulations for the protection of local industry, putting the reins of commercial activity in the hands of the citizens of this country, in addition to establishing other organisms necessary for ensuring the primary requisites of economic progress.

The government effected also technical and scientific studies for assessing the natural resources of the country and the possibilities for their development and exploitation, which revealed the existence of numerous construction projects, a huge hidden natural wealth, and important though unemployed human and natural resources. They also showed the necessity for drawing a comprehensive plan to exploit these resources, define the importance of each, and the benefits accruing there-from.

It also appeared that the big stride taken by the Syrian economy approached its culmination, that the capacity of private individuals was almost spent. Horizontal expansion in agriculture had already engulfed all existing arable land spreading into marginal areas, while the irrigation projects dried up the underground water supply in certain areas. Some industries even attained the scale sufficient to

2/.....

meet local consumption on the basis of existing private purchasing power.

Thus it transcended that the economic jump forward realized during the passed years neared its zenith, that the Syrian economy would not be able to continue developing unless new positive factors were ensured, the most imperative being the positive intervention of the state to realize the basic elements for progress and draw a clear constructive economic policy.

The Development Program.

This originated reflection on the need for drawing a long term development policy that would co-ordinate efforts, fixe goals, determine the resources, and execute the projects by succeeding stages according to the importance of each one, its relation to other projects, and effects on the economy as a whole.

It was also deemed that this policy should win the support of all classes of society by having it drawn by a higher central authority that would mobilize experts and technicians, and that would operate far from divergent political currents and bias.

Therefore, the government promulgated Law No.115 dated 29.8.1955 providing for the establishment of a permanent Economic Council and an Economic Development Authority. It also promulgated Law No.116 dated 29.8.1955 establishing an Extra-ordinary budget alloted for financing some important development projects.

In September 1957 the Economic Development Authority began its activity and prepared a Ten Year Development Plan (1958-1967) which comprised the most important agricultural projects besides some industrial ones. It was a useful nucleus round which to realize the idea of economic planning and the preparation of a general program that would include the most important development projects necessary for the progress of the Syrian economy.

Comprehensive Planning.

In April 1958 the idea of comprehensive planning took further step forward with the establishment of a Ministry for the preparation of a national comprehensive plan for economic and social development in Syria that would encompass the public and private sectors, deal with the national economy as a single undivisible unit, comprise all its sectors including the economic projects and social aspects, mobilize all available financial natural and human resources, determine the long term goals of economic development to be realized by annual stages, study the exploitation and effects of these investments, and the needs, possibilities and, development of the national economy.

Law No. 232 of 1960 was then issued admitting the principle of organizing the national economy in accordance with studied plans, and showing the way to draw and execute these plans and to connect them with economic development and its constituting elements.

Joint committees, comprising experts from both the public and the private sector, were formed which studied the most important, development projects and determined the most important financial and natural resources found in Syria. Under the light of

3/.....

these various studies a general frame was established for ecomomic and social development covering the decade.1960/61 1969/70 taking as a main goal doubling the national income within this period itself.

SECTION TWO

The Five Year Economic & Social Development Plan (1960/61- 1964/65)

Decision was taken to execute the Ten Year Economic and Social Development Plan in two five year stages, the first one extending from the fiscal year 1960/61 till1964/65.

The Principles and Goals of the First Five Year Plan

The principal goal of this plan is to augment national income by 40% in comparison to the base year, values being calculated at the prices of that base year. This requires the rise of national income from L.S. 2400 million in 1960/61 to L.S. 3360 million in 1964/65, i.e. at an average growth rate of 6.9°/.

The Plan has taken the following principles into consideration :-

A- Development should take place without any inflationary or deflationary after effects that would harm the national economy and destroy the most important aim of the plan itself.

B- The goals of the Plan must give expression to a basic unified aspiration of all members of society, as this unanimity is the motivating force of the Plan and the certain garantee for its success.

C- The Plan must be drawn and executed in an atmosphere of confidence among all citizens and the various classes to enable savers and investors expand their activity and participate effectively in the required investments.

D- The public and private sectors must co-operate in the development operations, the latter participating in the study of the over all plan, in the preparation of its programs, and in sharing an important part of the investments.

The Five Year Plan has aimed at tackling the economic and social development problems of Syria, the most acute being :-

A- The subjection of this economy to radical fluctuations by unforeseeable events like the succession of lean years, the loss of confidence, and the migration of national capital at the slightest trouble.

B- The effect of relations with the outside World on the Syrian economy, as it must export its agricultural and industrial products to foreign markets and import a large part of necessary consumer and capital goods.

C- The need to consider the standing enemy status of Israel, and its effects on the financial burdens of the state, the trade of Syria, and its economic and political relations with the outside World.

D- The necessary endeavour to distribute the benefits of development among the various citizens, each according to his participation in production, to distribute income in a proper manner, and to apply social justice according to definite principles that take into consideration the economic and social development of the Syrian society.

To attain these aims, it was natural that the Plan should endeavour to evolve the basic foundations of the Syrian economy for strengthening it and its productivity.

The growth rates of the economy as a whole, and of each sector separatly, were fixed in accordance with a priority schedule drawn after a study of the foundations of the Syrian economy and its main problems.

These studies revealed that the Plan should allot an important share to agriculture for the following reasons :-

- It is the main sector of the Syrian economy ensuring work for 70% of the population and participating with over 40% of its national income.

- Its yield opens important opportunities to expand local production, it participates in a large part in various economic sectors, and is the main source for increasing the revenue of the state in foreign currency.

- The expansion of agriculture will increase its productivity, thereby liberating many hands for employment in industry and elsewhere.

- The increase in agricultural production is the main factor that will redress the balance of payments during the coming decades.

On this basis, the Plan aimed to lay, during the coming ten years, the foundations of comprehensive agrarian progressthat would realize first and foremost two principal goals: The increase in the yield of some special crops of economic importance, and the expansion of the arable area, particularly the irrigated land.

The Plan was careful that the industrial sector should also share in development in order to:-

- Exploit the agricultural, mineral, petroleum, and electrical resources of Syria; diversify industrial production to meet the needs of local consumption; and supply the needs of producers in other fields; ensure a surplus of commodities for exportation.

- Strengthen this sector that it may effectively participate in re-inforcing the stability of the national economy.

Regarding the building sector, the Plan provided for investment of resources in proportion to the increase in population, income, industrialization, and the growth of cities.

Studies have revealed the importance of Transport and Communications in the process of economic development. The Plan has, therefore, decided to co-ordinate the elements of this sector, improving the weak spots that they may meet the present and future demands of the national economy.

In the field of services, the first and last goal of economic development is naturally the realization of maximum social welfare and the improvement of human values. It was thus imperative to allot here important funds to raise the standard of education, health care, technical and professional training, and all the other fields that develop human efficiency and ensure comfort. Further, attention to

5/.....

these aspects undoubtedly facilitates economic development and helps realize it under better conditions, with less effort and time.

The Investment Program.

On the basis of the above study, the investment program of the First Five Year Plan was fixed at L.S.2720 million, the share of the public sector there-of being L.S.1720 million, and the private sector L.S.1000 million, spread among the various fields as follows:-

SECTOR	INVESTMENTS Public		Private	Total	%
1. Irrigation & land reclamation	780	45.3%	50	830	30.5
2. Agriculture	95		175	270	9.9
3. Industry, Electricity, Mines, oil	240		269	509	18.7
4. Transport & Communications	387		150	537	19.7
5. Housing	15		245	260	9.5
6. Education	100		–	100	3.7
7. Health	46		10	56	2.1
8. Public utilities & tourism	32		–	32	1.2
9. Social Affairs	18		–	18	0.7
10. Recreation	–		11	11	0.4
11. Laboratories, training, research	7		–	7	0.3
12. Change in inventories	–		90	90	3.3
TOTAL	1720	63.2	1000 36.8	2720	100

Financing the Plan

Studies effected on the manner to finance the Plan showed that nett local savings during the five years in question would amount to L.S.1950 million, which would require the obtention of a further L.S.720 million during this period by way of loans, documentary credits and other means of financing, in order to realize the requisite investments.

The First Five Year Plan also supposed that the public sector would undertake investments to the tune of L.S.1750 million, whilst the private sector would invest L.S.1000 million. This disparity in the investments of the two sectors is imputed to the desire of the state to insure the maximum possible public utilities and services that would benefit society as a whole, and are beyond the means of the private sector. Besides, investments undertaken in the past by the private sector attained a level at which further investments were no longer possible unless the state would execute some basic projects to strengthen the economic framework and open wider horizons for production.

On this basis, and in accordance with the estimates of the committee for the determination of the resources available for development, the funds of the Five Year Plan were established to come from the following sources:-

Funds for Financing the First Five Year Plan

(L.S.1 million)

A - Sources available for the Public Sector	L.S.	%
1- Surplus available from Ordinary Budget	420	15.4
2- Available funds from municipalities	110	4.1
3- Surplus in the National Debt Fund	98	3.6

6/.....

4- Surplus in revenue from state property	26	1.0
5- Surplus from government authorities	131	4.8
6- Surplus from Social Insurance Authority	145	5.3
7- Surplus from exploiting minerals & oils	100	3.7
8- Miscellaneous sources	50	1.8
9- Foreign loans and assistance	640	23.5
Total government resources	1720	63.2
B - Funds of private sector for investment	1000	36.8
Grand Total	2720	100.0

SECTION THREE

Economic and Social Development Plan For the First Year (1960/61)

Details for the first year of the Plan, whose execution began on 1.7.1960, were drawn in accordance with the general framework of the Five Year Plan.

Goals of the First . . . Year Plan

This Plan aimed at realizing a growth rate of 5.6%, taking national income in the base year as L.S.2400 million. This would realize an average per capita increase in income of 3.4%, after allowing for population growth. The first year plan also aimed at reducing economic unstability by embarking on the big irrigation projects, and strengthening the sectors which re-inforce the economic framework such as transport communications public utilities and services. The execution of such projects increase the productive and consumption propensities of society, and improve the vital development facets of economic and social progress.

The expansion of national income, and the ensuing increase in per capita income, which are the principal object of the economic and social development plan, aim in point of fact at increasing the volume of local production in goods and services in a continuous balanced manner in all sectors, and at increasing the opportunities of the individual in acquiring them. The increase in local production during a certain period must conform with the average growth rate required, which in turn depends on the volume of available resources, both local and foreign.

The Investment Program

The volume of investment during the first year of the plan was determined in accordance with the following principal considerations:-

1 - Conformity with the investment program of the First Five Year Plan and with the general goals for doubling national income in ten years.

2 - The actual means for financing the first year of the Plan from local and foreign sources.

3 - Incorporation of projects contracted on before the implimentation of the Plan in July 1960.

4 - Priority granted to projects whose studies were completed.

7/.....

5 - The distribution of projects among the private sector, public sector, and other government authorities in accordance with the needs of each.

6 - Ensure general economic stability and avoid inflationary tendencies that usually accompany development.

The development programs of the various sectors were drawn in compliance with the above considerations, the investments pertaining there-to being appropriated in the Special Budget issued by Presidential Decree No.423 of 1960, in the Development Budget issued by Presidential Decree No.1242 of 1960, and the budgets of the other public authorities.

As for the investments of the private sector they were assessed in accordance with the nature of projects within its sphere of activity, and its capacity for mobilizibg private funds there-to.

Here-under is a table for the investments of the first year of the Plan, spread among the various public and private projects:-

(values in million Pounds)

The Projects Groups	Private Sector	PUBLIC SECTOR Development Bgt	Special Budget	Other Bgts(1)	Total
Irrigation and land Reclamation.	10	65.000	-	1.000	66.000
Agriculture.	30	16.550	1.450	5.000	23.000
Industry, Mines, Oil, Thermal Electricity.	30	45.000	-	10.550	55.550
Transport, Communications.	20	63.000	1.000	3.000	67.000
Education.	-	17.000	-	-	17.000
Health.	2	6.000	3.366	-	9.366
Social Services.	-	6.850	0.900	1.500	9.250
Public utilities, tourism.	-	27.000	0.200	4.300	31.500
Housing.	55	2.500	7.500	-	10.000
Miscellaneous sectors.	8	4.500	0.734	-	5.234
Changes in Inventories.	15	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	170	253.400	15.150	25.350	293.900

The above table shows total investment during the first year of the Plan at L.S.463,900,000 of which L.S.170 million is for the private and L.S.293,900,000 for the public sectors.

---

(1) The budgets include those of Agrarian Reform Authority, Port of Lattakia, and Fijé Water Authority.

Financing the Plan of the First Year

The investment program of the public sector was based on the following resources:-

1 - Surpluses accruing to some government administrations with direct revenues, and that after deduction of their current expenses.

2 - Some government revenues restricted to finance the development budget.

3 - Some extra-ordinary revenues.

4 - Foreign loans and documentary credits.

5 - Savings of the private sector.

8/.....

The following table shows the amounts and sources of funds for the development program of the public sector.

	Sources of Funds	Estimates in L.S. million	%
	One = Local sources		
1 -	Surplus for development from ordinary budget.	-	-
2 -	Surplus in revenues from Public Debt Fund.	20,0	6,8
3 -	Surplus in Fund of Insurance and Government Salaries.	15,0	5,1
4 -	Surplus from Social Insurance Authority.	20,0	6,8
5 -	Surplus from Authority of School Buildings.	10,0	3,4
6 -	Surplus from Syrian Wakf.	-	-
7 -	Surplus from Government Authorities.	13,3	4,5
8 -	Surplus from Agrarian Reform Authority.	11,0	3,7
9 -	Funds available at the Municipalities.	18,0	6,1
10 -	Other revenues.	14,7	5,0
11 -	Extra-ordinary revenues.	20,0	6,8
	Total local revenues.	142,0	48,2
	Two = Foreign sources		
12 -	Loans, Documentary Credits from Southern Region.	43,5	14,8
13 -	Foreign loans, credits, assistance.	109,0	37,0
	Total foreign revenues.	152,5	51,8
	Grand Total.	294.5	100,0

This table shows that local funds for the public sector account for 48.2% of total requisite investments and foreign funds 51.8%

As for the investment program of the private sector, its revenues were assessed on the basis of its propensity to save, the following table showing sources of savings expected to finance it:-

	Estimates in L.S. million	%
The sector of organized activity	40	23.5
The sector of unorganized activity	60	35.3
Agricultural sector, families	70	41.2
Total	170	100.0

The above estimates represent only sources of savings available locally to the private sector, without the consideration of possible foreign sources.

9/.....

BOOK TWO

The General Condition of Investments During the First Year of the Plan

Section One : Appropriations available for Investment

Credit

1 - Appropriations available to the public sector for investment

Funds available for investment by the public sector during the financial year 1960/61 amounted to L.S. 362,558,000, i.e. L.S. 68,058,000 over estimates for the first year of the Plan, due to additional appropriations alloted to some goverment authorities and municipalities as follows :-

1 - Presidential Decree No.1380 of 19 July 1960 increased the appropriations of the Special Budget issued by Presidential Decree No.423 on 16.3.1960 by L.S.20 million. Of this amount, L.S.5 million were put at the disposal of the Executive Council in accordance with Vice-Presidential Decree No.349 of 1961 for expenditures on public services projects. Accordingly, the Executive Council alloted for some ministries and public administrations L.S. 1,905,000 for their development projects. The balance, L.S. 3,095,000 was alloted for public and municipal services in various governorates L.S. 234,000 were alloted by Presidential Decree No. 1291 of 1960 as assistance to some stricken areas. Presidential Decree No. 1554 of 1960 also alloted L.S. 1 million in state assistance to the Universities of Damascus and Aleppo. But where-as these expenditures are not of the development type, we have dispensed with including them among the funds available for investment. Thus, the nett amount available for investment became as follows :-

	(in L.S.1000)
Appropriations of special first year budget	15,150
Added appropriations	20,000
Total	35,150

From this figure we deducted the following appropriations not intended to development projects :-

	(L.S. 1,000)
- General Municipal Services	3,090
- Assistance to striken areas	234
- Assistance to Damascus, Aleppo Universities	1,000
	4,324

Thus, the funds remaining for development projects were L.S. 30,821,000.

2 - The approval of a municipal development budget amounting to L.S. 58,600,000 in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 2127 dated 1st November 1960. But in order to attain the net amounts added to investments during the first year of the plan we must deduct : (1) L.S. 1,600,000 in the development budget for municipal electric programs (2) the 20% surplus that must be realized according to the above Presidential Decree, to serve as a reserve for the projects of the coming year (3) L.S. 18 million that represent the funds appropriated in the development budget for the municipalities. Thus, nett additional appropreations for the municipalities amounted to L.S. 27,000,000

Specialised

3 - Appropriations earmarked for development projects, but listed in the budget of the Agrarian Reform Authority issued by Presidential Decree No. 1205 of 13 July 1960, amounting to L.S. 9,396,000.

10/....

(4) The addition of L.S.7 million to the School Buildings Authority, raising its development appropriations to L.S.14 million. The additional funds were for certain school buildings already started but for which the development budget made no appropriations for completion.

(5) The investments effected by the independent water authorities (Damascus, Hama, Aleppo) amounting to L.S.13,068,000. These were not mentioned in the development budget as they were effected by internal financing.

(6) Additional appropriations of L.S.2,262,000 in the budget of the Ministry of National Defence for the sector of Civil Aviation.

In addition the Arab Airways Company (a government company) invested L.S.9,483,000 not listed in the first year plan.

(7) Additional appropriations for road projects financed with the participation of I.P.C. These amounted to L.S.1 million in 1960/61.

(8) Self financed investment by the Lattakia Port Authority amounting to L.S.5,506,000 during 1960/61.

(9) Investment by the Syrian Central Bank to complete its building in Damascus, amounting to L.S.887,000.

(10) Further funds for educational scholarships secured by foreign assistance and by appropriations for the purpose by the Syrian Central Bank. These totalled L.S.1,197,000.

(11) Some funds appropriated in the ordinary budget or the budgets of some independent authorities, but used to finance some development projects. Details of these appropriations are as follows:-

Sector	Amount (L.S.)	Source
Education	15,000	Ordinary Budget
Public Administrations	50,000	Ordinary Budget
Transport and Communications	50,000	Ordinary Budget
Health Services	79,000	Refugees Institute
Various Services	144,000	Other budgets
	338,000	

The following list comprises the final state of the additional investment funds used in 1960/61:-

Additional Investments	L.S.1 million
1 - Special budget	15.671
2 - Additional Municipal Development Budget	27.608
3 - Agrarian Reform Authority	9.396
4 - School Building Authority	7.000
5 - Independent Water Authorities	13.068
6 - Civil Aviation	11.745
7 - Roads (Participation of I.P.C.)	1.000
8 - Port of Lattakia Authority	5.506
9 - Syrian Central Bank	0.887
10 - Scholarships	1.197
11 - Various appropriations in the ordinary and other budgets.	0.238
Total	93.408
Deduction of additional investments appropriated for the first year and mentioned in the List in Section I, page 9	25.350
Nett additional investments	68.058

Additional investment, over the appropriations for the first year, amounted thus to L.S.68,058,000 raising the total to L.S.362 million 558 thousand. But although some circumstances have required the appropriation of additional investments to the plan of the first year, this created some unbalance in the plan and the schedule of priorities on which it was established. Further, the plan of the first year was drawn mainly on the basis of an assessment of funds available for the public sector. Therefore, if the additional investments were all executed the Syrian economy would have had to shoulder a new burdenwith unwelcome results. And if the goal of planning economic and social development were to replace haphazard acts by organized, co-ordinated action, then it would be imperative not to approve any investments not listed in the annual plan - that plan which is in reality a framework based on the actual economic means of the country. Expansion over and beyond this framework will result in its unbalance and strain the foundations on which it rests.

The standing laws support the above idea. Article 6, Law No.232 of 1960 on national planning states: "The goals of the Five Year Plan and of the annual plans shall be the basis for drawing the general budget of the government, the independent budgets, and the laws and decisions issued by the public authorities". Article 9 of the same law states: "Where-as the General Plan engulfs all national resources and sets the goals of all sectors, no projects or private works relating to economic or social development may be contracted, financed , or executed should they be contrary to the general framework of the Plan". These legal texts clearly testify that no laws or decisions relevant to the development plan may be promulgated unless they conform with the general goals of the Plan and its framework. This requires the submission of draft laws and decisions that may attain the good implimentation of the general development plan to the competent planning authorities.

2 - Funds Available to the Private Sector For Investment

We have already mentioned the estimate of local funds available for private investment during the first year of the plan as having been L.S.170 million. But the supervision of the execution of the private sector's projects has revealed that a good number benefitted from local or foreign documentary credits. Although reports received on the activity of the private sector during the first year of the plan are not sufficiently precise or comprehensive, yet we can generally affirm that the funds obtained by this sector have exceeded the estimates for the first year, though this excess is not determinable in a final manner.

It is worthy to state here that the estimate of funds available for the private sector must not be calculated independently from it. On the contrary, the planning problems of this sector must be discussed with its responsible representatives to have the solutions in harmony with requirements.

Section Two: Analysis of the Progress in the Execution of the Projects of the First Year

Total funds envisaged for investment during the first year of the Plan were L.S/532,558,000 or 19.8% of total investments estimated for the Five Year Plan, amounting to L.S.2720 million. The share of the public sector in this investments during the first year was L.S.362,558,000 and the private sector L.S.170 million, i.e. 68.2% and 31.8% respectively.

12/.....

The supervision of progress in the execution of the first year's projects revealed that the public sector fulfilled 78% of its goals, the amount being actually invested till the end of the financial year 1960/61 totalling L.S.282,065,000. The projects of the private sector were fulfilled by 111%, actual investments amounting to L.S.188,603,000, which exceeded the allotment of L.S.170 million for the first year by L.S.18,603,000.

Total projects contracted on by the public and private sectors totalled L.S.592,218,000 or 111% of the total amounts envisaged for the first year. These contracted amounts comprise all contracts for the execution of projects, concluded during or before the first financial year.

The following list summarizes the position of contracts and execution by the private and public sectors.

(value in L.S.1 million)

Sector	Envisaged Investment	Contracts		Actual Execution	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Public	362.558	459.218	127%	282.065	78%
Private	170.000	133.000	78%	188.603	111%
Total	532.558	592.218	111%	470.668	88%

1 - Analysis of the Execution of Investments of the Public Sector

List No.1 in the annex shows the progress in the execution of the projects in the various fields during the year 1960/61. Though total realized investment in the public sector was 78% of the envisaged total, the percentage for each sector varied between 55% and 105% as appears from the list here-under.

Sector	% Executed
Power and Fuel	105%
Government buildings	92%
Irrigation, Land reclamation	86%
Education	85%
Cultural and recreational services	81%
Public utilities and housing	78%
Health services	73%
Transport and Communications	68%
Industry , Mining	61%
Agriculture	55%
Social and Labour services	55%

Table No.2 in the annex shows that percentages executed also vary among the projects themselves between 12% - 112%, as can be seen too from the following table:-

Projects	% Executed
Electricity	112
Petroleum	99
Planning and Organisation	96
Government school buildings	95
Government buildings	92
Drinking Water	81
Cultural and recreational services	81
Irrigation and land reclamation	86
Municipal services	85
Land Communications	78
Various stages of education	76
Civil Aviation	76
Health services	73
Housing	72

13/.....

Projects	% Executed
University education	70
Tourism and summer resorts	70
Ports and Harbors	62
Industry and mines	61
Agriculture	55
Social and Labour services	55
Wire and Wireless Communications	35
Postal Services	12

In all the above projects, except electricity, the fulfilled proportion is less than the extent planned, and the percentages completed vary from project to another. This is due to the following main reasons:-

(1) Projects that scored a high percentage of fulfillment were those previously contracted about, or whose studies were complete and ready for implimentation e.g. electricity, petroleum, buildings, some irrigation and land reclamation projects.

(2) Services in general, and projects of municipal services, tourism, summer resorts, cultural activity and the like in particular, scored a high percentage of fulfillment as the authorities in charge expended much efforts.

(3) A common factor among the executing bodies is the insufficiency of technical organs of a competant scale to undertake their projects, and the difficulties posed by the standing administrative and financial regulations in the face of re-inforcing them.

(4) Another factor in reducing the general proportion fulfilled was the appropriation of relatively large amounts to projects whose studies were not completed yet, a matter that precluded the utilization of the entire funds, outstanding examples here being the Kamishly - Lattakia railway, the Damascus International Air-port, the projects of the Economic Institute.

The various government bodies must be prevailed upon not to request the appropriation of funds in the development budgets except on the basis of the actual possible expenses of a project or a stage there-of, depending on actual means of execution. Other-wise the five year plan will get unbalanced, especially in matters of growth rates and repercussions on income, the level of employment and capital formation. Therefore, it appears tentatively wise not to list any project in the annual plans or the development budgets unless preliminary technical and economic studies were effected thereon.

The above represents a group of general observations relevant to the implimentation of investments during the first year. Certain difficulties, however, have actually been attributed by the executing bodies as causes for failure to realize the investment time table. These are :-

(1) Delay in the issue of the development budget and its notification to the sectors concerned; delay in the issue of the other budgets pertaining to certain authorities e.g. the Municipal Development Budget was issued in December 1960, six months after the start of the financial year.

(2) The Public Debt Fund delayed in transferring to the sectors concerned the required.amounts from budget appropriations.

(3) Difficulties faced by the executing bodies in obtaining foreign currency, especially during the first six months of the financial

14/....

year which preceded the drawing of the currency budget.

(4) Time consumed by the State Council or other competant bodies for the ratification of contracts.

(5) Delay in concluding contracts with some foreign powers pertaining to important projects like the nitrogen fertilizers plant, the railway, and the other projects agreed that the Soviet Union would study and execute a number there-of.

(6) The numerical or productive weakness of local contractors for undertaking all the projects of the development plan mainly due to lack of time-saving mechanical tools and equipment.

These are the main difficulties submitted by the various government administrations and authorities, some of which require urgent attention, while others are mere excuses. Inspection of the stages of execution by some of these bodies revealed that they draw the studies and announce the tenders there-on only after being notified the appropriation of the budgets there-of. One wonders what prevents the administrations and authorities from drawing the studies, preparing the tenders, and submitting the contracts to the State Council before they are officially notified the appropriated funds.

Regarding the true difficulties, we offer here-under some solutions already effected by the competent authorities :-

(1) In view of the difficulties for the obtention of foreign currency, the sectors concerned drew a foreign currency budget for the period January - June 1961 which enabled the government administrations and authorities acquire their requirements relatively with greater ease.

(2) Desirous of speeding the execution of projects concluded with local contractors, the following was decided :-

A : Permission to pay local contractors up to 95% instead of 90% of actual executed work.

B : Permission to pay advances to contractors up to 20% of total expenses against a bank garantee, provided they forego requesting compensation for price increases.

(3) Desirous of strengthening the planning organs at the ministries and public administrations, it was decided to hold for their personnel in charge of planning or the supervision of execution training courses in this field at the Ministry of Planning, Damascus.

The first course consisted of 25 trainees, extending from 1st April till the end of May. It is hoped that successive courses will be held to enable the greatest number of operators in this field acquire practical experience.

These are some solutions taken to face the difficulties which accompanied the execution of the first year plan. Undoubtedly, the several difficulties that will face future execution works may by solved totally or partially by the "Planning and Supervision of Execution Committees" formed at the ministries and public administrations in conjunction with the Ministry of Planning. It is indubitably better to discover difficulties before they arise than to solve them after they occur. This may be effected by regular revision of executed work by the said committes. Should the latter fail in their purpose, the Ministry of Planning always stands ready to study the problems and offer suitable solutions.

15/.....

2 - Analysis of the Execution of Investments by the Private Sector.

Table No. 1 in the annex, shows the private sector to have fulfilled its over-all plan by 111% during the financial year 1960/61, investing L.S. 188,603,000 instead of L.S. 170 million as envisaged by the first year plan. The following table lists the projects of the private sector envisaged for the first year arranged by order of fulfillment:-

(L.S.1000)

Projects	Estimated Investments	Executed Investments	%
Industry	27,000	46,000	170
Agriculture	30,000	41,470	138
Transportation	20,000	27,000	135
Housing and Recreation	63,000	64,670	102
Irrigation, Land Reclamation	10,000	9,463	95
Petroleum	3,000	-	-
Health Services	2,000	-	-
Changes in inventory	15,000	-	-
Total	170,000	188,603	111

Two salient features appear from the above figures:-

1st:- Actual investments by the private sector during the first year of the plan may have exceeded the above mentioned figures as complete statements on its activity in health services, petroleum projects, and changes in inventories were not available .

2nd:- All available information on actual investments by the private sector show that they exceeded the estimates by a wide margin except for irrigation and land reclamation.

The above two points lead us to conclude the absence of a complete connection between the estimated and actual investments of the private sector, for the following reasons:-

1 - Estimates of funds available for investment by the private sector did not include foreign documentary credits and loans.

2 - Government bodies supervising their counter-parts in the private sector did not heed the investment volumes envisaged by the plan, granting them investment licenses indiscriminatly without upholding any considerations of a strong bearing to the Plan and its principles.

3 - Cost estimates of the projects of the private sector were not sufficiently precise, actual disparities in execution augmenting or decreasing them.

The estimates of the First Year Plan on the capacity of the private sector to fulfill its alloted share have been highly conservative, a matter that requires a better understanding of its ability to undertake projects reserved for it, taking into consideration the several factors that affect its psychological attitude towards investment in general and investment in certain fields in particular.

In conclusion, we hope that the level of information on private investment activity under the Plan would improve, the better to enable a deep comprehensive analysis of its activity and attain more useful results.

Book Three of this study offers detailed reports on the progress of execution of the projects in both the public and the private sectors.

16/.....

BOOK THREE

DETAILED REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE EXECUTION OF PROJECTS IN ALL SECTORS.

Section One

Irrigation and Land Reclamation

General Survey

The aims of the irrigation and land reclamation investment program are the following:-

1st: The increase of the share of agriculture in national income as most exports and 75% of the people depend on this sector.

2nd: The avoidance of severe oscillations that befall agriculture due to irregular rain fall that ensues in draughts, by turning land from dry to irrigated farming, that the farmer may better control his [illegible] husbandry.

3rd: The reclamation of arable land to increase the quantity of agricultural yield.

Investments here are divided into public and private, and summarized for both sectors as follows:-

- Total investments in irrigation and land reclamation amounted to L.S.75,455,000 during 1960/61.
- The value of concluded contracts was L.S.74,621,000 i.e. 99%.
- Works completed cost L.S.65,836,000 or 87%.
- The share of the public sector was L.S.65,435,000.
- The public sector concluded contracts for L.S.742,621,000.
- The share of the public sector in concluded works cost L.S.56,373,000, i.e. 86%.
- The plan envisaged for the private sector L.S.10 million in investments.
- Work completed by the private sector cost L.S.9,463,000, i.e. 95%.

Here-under is a description of projects executed:-

A - Public Sector

Rouge Project:-

The purpose of this project is the drainage of swamp water through a 4300 meter long tunnel across the Wastani mountain to reclaim 5000 hectares of arable land irrigable by canals. This area is in the West of Idlib Governorate, separated from the Orontes to the West by the Wastani mountain chain and bordered on the East by the Zawyé mountain chain. The Five Year Plan provides for the construction of two main irrigation networks, in the North and the South, besides secondary canals. 1200 hectares were to be ready for summer crops in 1961, the first year of the plan.

The northern network and a drainage canal were completed permitting the cultivation of 1800 instead of 1200 hectares. But delay in handing the land to the Ministry of Agrarian Reform precluded the cultivation of summer crops, tilling to start in the winter 1961/62 season.

The Authority of Important Projects is completing the southern network and erecting buildings for engineers and guards.

Ghab and Asharné Project:-

The purpose of this project is to drain the Ghab and Asharné swamps, and construct the irrigation and drainage canals necessary for cultivation. The Ghab plain lies along the Orontes river bordered by Asharné to the South, Kafeer to the North, Zawyé mountain chain to the East and the Alaouite mountains to the West. Its area is 50,000 hectares. The Asharné plain lies along both banks of the Orontes river, between Sayjar and Asharné village. Its area is 20,000 hectares.

The drainage of the swamps being completed, the Five Year Plan aimed at the construction of main and secondary irrigation and drainage canals to enable the cultivation of 70,000 hectares. This required the construction of the Rastan storage and hydro-electric dam, the Mahradé dam to prevent floods from the Orontes spreading to Ghab and Asharné, and the Asharné diversion dam which will distribute water among the irrigation canals.

The plan for the first year 1960/61 aimed at equipping 7000 hectares with necessary canals for their exploitation during the 1961 summer crop, and the continuation of work on other canals, dams, and road network.

Rastan dam was completed and delivered on 15/1/1961, storing 47 million cubic metres used for summer crops. The hydro-electric station was also completed and the Homs-Hama road by the dam diverted.

Mahradé dam was delivered on 31.3.1961, and a diversion canal opened 620 metres long, 3.20 metres in diametre connecting the dam with the main Asharné canal. It will be used for irrigation and electric generation. The canal was covered with re-inforced concrete and a contract concluded for the erection of the electric generation unit. This canal was not listed in the 1960/61 plan, however.

The Asharné diversion dam or "arch" as it is being called, aims at distributing the Orontes water into two main canals, one on the left and another on the right of the river bed, to irrigate most Ghab land.

Work on the "arch", the bridges, and elevated canals have been completed,only a few secondary works not fulfilled yet.

As for the road net-work and bridges, the following have been completed by the Important Projects Authority:-

- The elevation of Habarnafsé bridge, 440 metres long, and the diversion of the railway track along 4336 metres subject to flooding by Rastan dam waters.
- The macadamization and asphalting of 41 kilometres of first class roads, 11 metres wide.
- Levelling 29 kilometres of first class roads, 11 metres wide, and 11 kilometres of second class roads 8 metres wide.
- The survey and study of part of the main road between Doueir el-Akrad and Jisr el-Shoughour on the western side of the Ghab parallel to Zawya mountains.

The Important Projects Authority also completed 80 kilometres out of 130 kilometres of secondary draining canals during 1960/61. 67 out of 250 kilometres of main irrigation canals were completed and 60 kilometres of secondary irrigation canals.

18/.....

Barada and Awaj Project :-

The purpose of this project is to increase arable land in the Eastern and Southern Ghoutas of Damascus by 12,000 hectares through the construction of a diversion dam on Barada river and a storage dam on the Awaj river to collect surplus Barada water and water flooding from Mount Hermon through Rakad valley.

The Soviet experts have completed their studies on the project, aerial survey was effected, and topographical maps at scales of 1/5000 and 1/20,000 drawn for the area between Kuneitra and Awaj river to select the optimal location of the canal connecting Rakad valley with Awaj river.

Upper Orontes Project:-

The purpose of the project is to utilize Orontes waters above Homs Lake for the irrigation of 12,000 hectares by the construction of a diversion dam near the Lebanese frontier, and the generation of hydro-electric power depending on the difference in height between the canals and the river.

The first year plan provided for the completion of studies. Preliminary works and studies were effected, including soil analysis to select the best suited lands for irrigation; Aerial surveys and topographical maps at a scale of 1/5000 drawn; and a contract concluded for planning the necessary diversion, irrigation and drainage canals, and hydro-electric plant which will be connected with the Homs-Hama electricity company.

Sinn River Project:-

This project is to utilize surplus sinn river water to irrigate 10,000 hectares of coastal plains on the West bank of this river by pumping water to two canals, one 22 kilometers long 50 meters high that serves 8000 hectares, and another 17 kilometers long, 80 meters high for 2000 hectares.

The Important Projects Authority continued work on the longer canal and the industrial installations necessary to irrigate 5000 hectares. Contracts were concluded for the mechanical and electric equipment to pump the water 50 meters up. Studies are underway on the 80 meters high canal and its subsidiary canals. Five buildings were constructed for the controllers of water supply, an administration building, and a house for engineers.

Khabour Project:-

This project, under the Five Year Plan, is to irrigate 60,000 hectares in the upper basin of the river between Ras el-Ayn and Hassaké by the construction of diversion dams and irrigation canals.

The first year plan was restricted to the study of the river basin, effected by the Soviet Union, that submitted its final report on the utilization of the waters, the delimitation of useful land and the selection of the dam site. The Important Projects Authority continues topographical surveys at a scale of 1/5000 in preparation for establishing the drainage and irrigation canals.

Yarmouk River Project:-

This project is to utilize the water of springs in Hauran flowing to Yarmouk and Harair rivers to irrigate 32,000 hectares, in addition to 22,000 hectares being irrigated by gravity. A middle irrigation net-work will lift Zaizoun and Sakhné waters, and an

19/....

upper network will lift Bandak, Ghazouli, Ash'ari, and Ajami waters. Four pumping stations are to be constructed at Zaizoun, Tell Chehab, Ajami and Ash'ari and a hydro-electric station at Harair to supply these four pumps with power.

The Important Projects Authority effected the following:- The construction of the middle and upper canals, at a length of 30 kilometers, to irrigate 4340 hectares; the construction of the Ajami-Zaizoun canals 6,8 kilometers long; contracting for the middle secondary irrigation canals.

Euphrates Project:-

This project is to utilize Euphrates water for the irrigation of 700,000 hectares, the generation of 100,000 kilowatts during the first stage and 550,000 kilowatts in the second stage, part of which will be used to pump irrigation water, and the rest oonsumed by the adjoining governorates. The project is in two sections, the first is for the construction of a diversion dam to irrigate 300,000 hectares in the lower basin and the second for the construction of a storage and hydro-electric dam for 40,000 hectares.

The Soviet experts have reported their surveys, and a draft contract was drawn for the final studies on the storage dam, power plant, irrigation canals and soil survey of 400,000 hectares.

The Important Projects Authority completed aerial survey and drew topographical maps at a scale of 1/5000 for 700,000 hectares in the upper basin. The Soviet experts continued studies for the location of the diversion dam in the lower basin and the construction of a canal till the Iraqi border for the irrigation of 100,000 hectars.

Banias River Project:-

This project is to utilize Banias, Sikkné, and Wizani waters by the construction of the Southern Banias Canal for Banias and Sikkné waters to irrigate land East of the occupied territories and south of Banias spring up to 40 KLM, and the Northern Banias Canal to use Wizani water to irrigate 3000 hectares. Studies were completed for the first section of the main irrigation canal, 12.5 KLM long, and a tender announced.

The Private Sector:-

The activity of the private sector in this field is summarized as follows:-

The irrigation of 35,000 hectares in various governorates, mainly in small projects, for the cultivation of cotton. This cost L.S. 9.5 million while the plan envisaged L.S. 10 million, i.e. fulfilment was up to 95%.

Section Two

The Agricultural Sector

General Survey:-

The aims of agricultural projects are:-

First: The mechanization of agriculture to realize expansion in produce.

Second: The encouragement to use good sowing seeds, chemical fertiliars, and the combat of pests to increase productivity.

20/.....

Third: The development of animal resources by using hygenic foods, improving the breeds, and the use of veterinary services.

Fourth: The protection and expansion of forests. Investments were both public and private, accomplishing the following in 1960/61;-

- Total investments amounted to L.S. 56,656,000
- Contracts were concluded for L.S. 21,067,000 i.e. in the proportion of 37%
- The share of the public sector was L.S. 26,656,000
- The contracts of the public sector cost L.S. 21,067,000
- Works completed by the public sector cost L.S. 14,690,000 i.e. 55%
- The share envisaged for the private sector was L.S. 30 million
- The private sector invested L.S. 41,470,000, i.e. 138%

A - Public Sector:-

Projects here were executed by the Ministries of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

First: Ministry of Agriculture:-

Wheat and Barley:-

The projects here are to increase the yield, improve sowing seeds, locate production in the suitable areas, the use of fertilizers. Here-under are the details of these projects.

Improved Sowing Seeds:-

According to the Plan, Syria needs annually 111,000 tons of wheat sowing seeds and 84,000 tons of barley sowing seeds. The project is to ensure improved sowing seeds, changed once every three years, to sow one third of the areas. Thus, 37,000 tons of wheat seeds and 28,000 tons of barley seeds are to be prepared annually.

The following table shows quantities of improved wheat and barley in 1960/61 breeded by farmers under contract, and at Agrarian Reform centres.

Quality	Estimated quantities	Quantities Produced	% Fulfilled
a) Wheat			
Senator Capelli	950	1250	132
Horani	525	60	8
Hammuri	200	495	248
Florence Auror	175	555	317
Total	1850	2360	128
b) Barley			
Arab	1367	103	8
Brioz	15	5.5	37
Folfon	15	3	20
Roumy	3	-	-
Total	1400	111.5	65

The following is deduced from the above table:- The production of Senator Capelli, Hammuri, and Florence Auror was over fulfilled, whilst that of Horani wheat was underfulfilled as the drought in Horan prevented the delivery of requisite quantities. There was a great reduction in the production of improved barley, as contract conditions made breeding wheat more profitable than barley.

21/.....

Total production of all breeding centres was about 30,000 tons of wheat and 2,000 tons of barley, 15,000 tons and 500 tons being accepted respectively.

Localisation of wheat and Barley Cultivation:-

This project is to localise the cultivation of wheat and barley in the best suited regions, the prohibition of dry farming of wheat in the arid and semi-arid areas, enforcement of cultivating 33% of irrigated land with wheat, and the return of dry farming land cultivated with barley as grazing grounds.

Implimentation effected here is as follows:-

- Some studies were effected on areas in which dry farming must be prohibited but no decision was taken yet.
- A decision was issued requiring the cultivation of 25% of river irrigated lands with wheat. 77% of this proportion complied, raising the area by 11% over the preceding year.

It was noted, however, that the prohibition of wheat cultivation in arid areas created some unstabilities this year. Besides farmers did not like pumping water for wheat cultivation considering the operation not so profitable.

Fertilizers for Wheat and Barley:-

The purpose of this project is to use 30,000 tons of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers in irrigated lands and to spread their use to dry farming lands with regular annual rainfall. This required the availability of supplies at the proper prices and times. The Ministry imported 12,000 tons, distributing them through the Agricultural Bank at 40% less than market prices. It also campaigned for the popularization of fertilizers for winter crops and granted a subsidy of L.S.75,000 to farmers under contract for breeding wheat and barley seeds, paying itself L.S.15 per each ton of nitrogen fertilizers and L.S.10 for each ton of super-phosphates they use at their breeding centres.

Ten thousand tons of fertilizers were used here, most of which at the breeding centres so that only 33% of the plan for the use of fertilizers was realized in 1960/61.

Farmers did not use fertilizers for dry farming lands with regular rainfall, except for a few in Malkié in Jazireh. As for the irrigated areas, farmers showed a willingness to use fertilizers but could not find them in the market at the proper time.

Cotton:-

Projects here include breeding seeds, localization of cultivation in suitable areas and fertilization. These are detailed hereunder as follows:-

Breeding of cotton seeds:-

This project is to produce improved and sanitized cotton seeds sufficient for all of Syria, quantities needed being 12,500 tons a matter that requires ensuring the following annual steps:- The importation of 120 tons of seeds to produce 1250 tons that are sown in turn for acquiring 12500 tons of seeds to be distributed among the farmers.

In 1960, 100 tons of seeds were imported and sown giving 1200 tons which in turn gave 17500 tons in 1961 sufficient for the

22/....

cultivation of 249,000 hectares planted with cotton. This proved that 100 tons imported annually would be sufficient for Syria.

Localisation of Cotton Production:-

The purpose here is to localise cotton cultivation in irrigated lands and reduce it gradually in dry farming areas, removing in the 1961 season 20,000 hectares in the semi-arid zones.

Irrigated cotton areas increased by 27,000 hectares, the private sector having installed pumps along the Euphrates and Khabour rivers and on the wells of al-Jadidé, raising total irrigated cotton areas to 202,675 hectares. But contrary to plan, dry farming cotton areas increased by 10,000 hectares to 46,344 hectares due to the late rainfall during the 1960/61 season in Daireek, Ghab and Rouge.

Fertilization of Cotton Fields:-

This project is to raise yield by increasing the use of fertilizers to the proper level. The first year of the plan envisaged the need for 50,000 tons for the 1961 season. The Ministry of Agriculture, therefore, purchased through the Agricultural Bank 40,000 tons besides the 30,000 tons imported by merchants. Farmers' awareness of the usefulness of fertilizers and government subsidy of L.S.15 per ton led to an expansion in consumption from 25,000 to 65,000 tons.

Agricultural Guidance:-

The purpose of agricultural guidance is to increase productivity by explaining the benefits of better farming methods, the combat of pests, the use of improved sowing seeds, the use of fertilizers, tree-planting and forestation, and live-stock raising. The following has been fulfilled:-

- Six guidance units were formed for the governorates of Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Rakka and Lattakia, supplied with spraying machines, insectisides, fertilizers, films, publications, etc.

- The ministry held several agricultural fairs e.g. Cotton Festival, Aleppo; Beet-Roots Festival, Homs; Potatoes Festival, Serghaya; Apples and Vegetables Festival, Kuneitra; Grapes Festival Sweidah.

- Seventy three training courses for 779 persons in various governorates.

- Forty Cotton Guidance Field Centres were established and equipped by the government. The Ministry issued several publications on cotton cultivation and marketing, and held contests for the best yields.

- Several Beet-Root Guidance Field Centres were established.

- The Ministry held twice weekly radio programs on agricultural guidance.

- Seven thousand copies of the Agricultural Guidance Magazine were distributed free, besides other publications.

Crop Protection:-

Projects here are to combat pests and diseases, spread information on how to effect them, and supervise agricultural exports and imports hygenically. Hereunder is a summary of these projects:-

Combat of Pests:-

- The combat of quick-moving pests that spread over wide areas e.g. locusts, grass-hoppers, and field mice.

insects

- The assistance of the private sector to combat pests properly, and the supply of necessary equipment through the Agricultural Bank. A helicopter plane was used to spray 300,000 out of 9 million olive trees, and cottons pests were combatted.
- Hand operated and mechanical sprayers and insecticides became available through the Agricultural Bank.

Quarantine:-

In order to supervise agricultural exports and imports hygenically, Agricultural Quarantine Law No.237 of 17.7.1960 was issued. Two agricultural quarantine stations were established at Jdaydet Yabous (Damascus Governorate) and Dabousyé (Homs Governorate), and construction on the sterilisation centre of Lattakia started/

Tree - Planting:-

Projects here comprise the expansion of fruit trees plantation, the use of fertilizers, the breeding of silk-worms and bees on a better and larger scale, and the improvement of rural industries. Projects here are:-

Expansion in Fruit-Trees Planting:-

This project is to extend irrigated and dry farming areas planted with fruit bearing trees, and the improvement of their fertilization.

To realize these goals the plan envisaged:-

- Growing 11,000,000 nursery plants of various kinds during the first five years, 2.2 million plants a year.
- The use of at least 2500 tons of nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium fertilizers during the first year for olive, pistachio, apple and citrus trees.

The Ministry of Agriculture made preparations for the first year to produce 1.7 million nursery plants, 1.3 million of which were distributed free. Hereunder are details of their types:-

Nursery plants	No.	Nursery plants	No.
Pears	8117	Citrus	223000
Nuts	14616	Almonds	50000
Mahaleb	180	Figs	14575
Pomegranate	40659	Mulberries	240558
Loquats	1017	Guavas	906
Alami	906	Sycamores	36
		TOTAL	1708228

As for the use of fertilizers, there is still room for efforts to popularize it.

Improvement of Breeding of Bees:-

The aim here is to improve the production of honey by introducing better breeds of bees, spreading the use of modern hives, and the improvement of breeding techniques. For that, the Ministry started the construction of a model bee breeding farm in Zabadani. It distributed, in the form of loans through the Agricultural Bank, 200 modern wooden hives among bee breeders.

24/.....

Improvement of Silk Worm Cultivation:-

This project is to improve silk-worm cultivation by the introduction of improved foreign breeds and using better methods in unbinding the silk threads. The Ministry has:-

- Imported 4000 boxes of Italian seeds weighing 25 kilograms and 300 boxes of Japanese silk-worm seeds weighing 11 kilograms, distributed at reduced prices.
- Work is expected to finish before the end of 1961 on a refrigerator in Lattakia for silk-worm seeds.
- A contract is under-way for the construction of a model plant in Lattakia Governorate to unbend and reel mechanically the silk thread from the cocoons.

Forestry:-

Projects here are for the production of nursery saplings, the protection of forests and forestation, the exploitation of forests, and the improvement of forestry industries. The projects for the first year plan are:-

The five year plan aims at growing 5 million nursery saplings of various types per year, to be used in increasing the area of forests. Four million are to be used for forestation, and one million distributed among the ministries, farmers, and administrations.

The Ministry readied in 1960/61 1,750,000 nursery saplings 600,000 used for forestation, and 1,150,000 distributed among the ministries, farmers and administrations.

Animal Resources:-

Projects are for the improvement of breeds, health care, provision of food and water, and improvement of fish culture.

Improvement of Breeds:-

The project is to select the best local strains for breeding, and their hybridization with imported foreign strains. The following table shows the number of suitable local and foreign strains necessary for the experimental stations during the Five Year Plan, and what was already obtained:-

Stock	Type	Five Year Plan Estimate.	Executed in First Year.
Sheep	Local Awas	500	200
	Marinos Imported	-	50
Cows	Damascene	100	-
	Foreign	100	35
Fowls	Local	Not fixed	Not fixed
	Imported	" "	" "

Health Care:-

This project is to spread health care gradually to cover all stocks in Syria, by fighting contagious disease, improving immunity, fighting parasitic mass diseases, and the organization of regular health inspection for animals in all villages.

This requires the erection of 12 centres for veterinary health care in all governorates, and their equipment with technical staff, vaccines, serums, and necessary apparata, besides the provision of mobile veterinary units for desert areas and other stock raising locations.

25/.....

Projects fulfilled here are:-

- Most veterinary health centres in the governorates were established.
- 16 mobile veterinary units were purchased to operate in the desert, raising their number to 22.
- Most necessary vaccines were produced in the veterinary laboratories in Damascus, and most animal diseases fought in a suitable manner.

Food and Water Supplies:-

Projects here aim at:-

- The provision of drinking water for the sheep in the desert by opening, fully equipping, and maintaining 65 artesian wells. To-date the Important Projects Authority has opened and delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture 17 wells ready for use. The Ministry has also bought from its budget surplus of 1959/60 thirteen tank-trucks it is using to distribute water to sheep herds as they roam the desert.
- The improvement of grazing grounds, the provision of fodder, and the erection of stores for fodder in the desert.

The Ministry has endeavoured the realization of some of these goals. It advised farmers to follow an agricultural cycle that would include the cultivation of animal feed, and promulgated for that purpose a Decree requiring 20% of irrigated land and 10% of dry farming land to be cultivated with legumes and pulses.

Five fodder stores were constructed in the desert with their complimentary buildings and delivered.

Improvement of Marine Resources:-

This project is to exploit the marine resources in a better manner, the cultivation of suitable types of fish , training fishermen in the use of modern methods, including the preservation of catches and their marketing. In fact, the Five Year Plan has envisaged the establishment of a Marine Research Institute and the organisation of fishermen in co-operatives.

Work realised during the first year of the plan is:-

- The fish cultivation centre in Kale'et Mzaireeb began operation, the small fish it produced being sent to lakes Kattiné, Mas'adé, Mzaireeb and Rastan dam.
- A law organising fishing in Syria was issued.

The Construction of Agricultural Centres, Stations and Laboratories:-

This project is to undertake experiments and tests for the improvement of husbandry, the determination of the suitable products for each locality, the study of cycles for each region, fertilization, the cultivation methods used, the irrigation methods and the calculation of water-supplies distributed among farmers, grading and analyzing the soil, water, and products, and examining the seeds.

The following experimental stations and centres were completed and operated:-

- Nine experimental stations in Rakka, Kamishli, Rouge, Ghab, Hassaké, Serghaya, Yabroud, Sweidah, and Wadi el Kazeeb.
- Two stations for cow breeding in Deir el-Hajar and Fedyo.
- Experimental station for bees in Madaya.

26/.....

- Two agricultural centres in Kuneitrah and Tartous.

Work is underway to complete the other centres and stations started.

Silos and Centres for Grading Seeds:-

This project is to store a quantity of exportable wheat and barley, besides graded and sanitized sowing seeds. The Five Year Plan aims at the construction of 12 silos for wheat and barley in various locations at a total capacity of 369,000 tons, besides three centres for grading seeds at a total capacity of 35,000 tons. The study of this project, and negotiations for the obtention of necessary documentary credits are under way. Till the grading and sanitizing centres are complete, the Ministry of Agriculture has purchased twenty cribbling and sanitizing machines used at the improved seed breeding centres and for cleaning most sowing seeds. The rest was cleaned and sanitized by hand.

Second: Projects of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform:-

- The Ministry of Agrarian Reform invested L.S.8,696,000.
- Contracts were concluded amounting to L.S.3,571,000 i.e. in the proportion of 41%.
- Works completed cost L.S.2,301,000, i.e. 26%.

The projects of this Ministry are:-

Fowl Station in Hama:-

This station is to improve local strains and spread their breeding by the introduction of suitable famous foreign strains, and hatching chicken for distribution gratis among beneficiaries of agrarian reform. The first year plan aimed and realised the completion and equipping of this centre which produces every season 500,000 chicks. The Ministry also imported a sufficient number of foreign strains. The centre was able to distribute 7,500 chicks among beneficiaries of agrarian reform in the region.

Two Stations for Breeding Cows in Deir ezzor and Hama (Ghab):-

This project is to improve local breeds by the introduction of suitable foreign ones. It aimed in 1960/61 to construct and complete these two stations, which are expected to be delivered before the end of 1961.

The Ministry of Agrarian Reform repaired two cow stations it seized, in Hmaymé village (Aleppo governorate) and Ktian village (Idlib governorate), for which it imported 100 cows. These two stations produced 158 tons of milk. Male calves were sold to the Ministry of Agriculture, and female calves kept.

Construction of Buildings:-

The construction of stores according to the type and quantity of yield of each village. The Ministry actually built 105 stores located as follows:-

Governorate	No. of stores	Governorate	No. of stores
Aleppo	17	Ghab	17
Deir ezzor	17	Hassakeh	30
Rakka	8	Hama	5
Homs	4	Idlib	3
Damascus	2	Lattakia	2
		Total	105

27/.....

- Four administration buildings were constructed in the Ghab and a fifth at Jounoub el Rad, Hassakeh Governorate. A house was built for the Ktian Cow Centre.

- 16 rooms to protect pumps from natural elements were built as follows:-

Governorate	No. of Rooms.
Hama	7
Damascus	6
Idlib	2
Aleppo	1
	16

Construction and Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage Canals:-

This project is to irrigate dry farming land of Agrarian Reform and of the State, and the provision of drinking water to localities stricken by the drought. During the first year of the plan the following was realised:-

- 36 artesian wells were opened in drought stricken areas ensuring drinking water and irrigating 800 hectares. The location of these wells is::-

Governorate	No. of Wells
Damascus	19
Hama	10
Idlib	3
Aleppo	4
	36

- The Ministry completed the small projects of water locks and drainage canals which irrigated 4190 hectares as follows:-

Project	Governorate	Hectares irrigated
Hraysoun	Lattakia	500
Al-Bouhasan	Deir ezzor	690
Al-Mouraba'ya	Deir ezzor	1900
Al-Manjeer	Hassakeh	700
Al-Zahryé	Hassakeh	400
		4190

Plant Nurseries:-

This project is to erect plant nurseries that supply fruit trees and forest trees for the villages of Agrarian Reform.

The Ministry completed and operated three plant nurseries in Roukié village (Lattakia Governorate) Tell Salhab and Ma'rbeen (Hama Governorate), and a nursery plant for forest trees in Al-Manajeer. It is to be noted that the Ministry will not persue such projects as it decided to obtain plants from the Ministry of Agriculture.

B - The Projects of the Private Sector

Activity of this sector is summarized as follows:-

- Expansion in the use of fertilizers. Syria utilized 65,000 tons in 1959/60, i.e. an increase of 40,000 tons.

- The importation of better cow breeds. The Agricultural Bank imported 65 cows bought by the farmers.

- The importation of better silk worm seeds to improve local production. The Agricultural Bank bought 7000 boxes from Italy and Japan taken up by farmers.

28/.....

- The expansion of irrigated cotton areas by 27,000 hectares in 1960/61, besides the expansion in dry farming areas by 10,000 hectares.
- Expansion in the cultivation of winter cereals.
- Expansion of irrigated areas sown with wheat by 5000 hectares.
- The plantation of 1 million fruit bearing trees/
- Expansion in the use of agricultural machinery.
- Expansion in fighting agricultural pests.

The following table shows the most important projects of the private sector and estimated actual investments with their distribution between fixed assets and operating capital:-

Values in L.S.1000

Projects	Fixed capital	Operating capital	Total	Details
Fertilizers	-	8000	8000	65,000 tons of fertilizers used in 1960/61.
Imported cows	163	-	163	Agricultural Bank imported 65 cows at L.S.2500 per head total cost being LS.170,000.
Foreign seeds	-	70	70	Agricultural Bank imported 4000 boxes from Italy at LS.13 each and 3000 from Japan at LS.6 each.
Expansion of irrigated cotton areas	-	9463	9463	Area expanded 26157 hectares at a cost of LS.400 per hectare/
Expansion of cotton dry farming	-	974	974	Area expanded 9736 hectares at a cost of L.S.100 per hectare.
Expansion of irrigated wheat areas	-	1000	1000	Area expanded 5000 hectares at a cost of L.S.200 per hectare.
Plantation of Fruit Trees	5000	-	5000	Cost of planting about 2 million trees in 5000 hectares, at L.S.1000 per hectare
Cars and engines	11000	5000	16000	200 agricultural cars for L.S.3 million, 800 tractors (3 million), L.S.5 million for fuel.
Pest fighting equipment and medicines	100	700	800	L.S.100,000 for equipment, L.S.700,000 for medicines.
Total	16263	25207	41470	

SECTION THREE

Industry, Mining, and Geology.

General Survey:-

The purpose of investment in the field of industry, mining, and geology is to realize the following purposes:-

1st: Expand the production of some existing basic industries to meet local needs and satisfy demand.

2nd: Construct new industries that would gradually dispense with the need for imports to reduce pressure on foreign currency.

3rd: To utilize, as quickly as possible mineral, agricultural, and oil natural resources as raw materials in new industries.

4th: Raise the technical standard of the worker by training him and giving him new experience. This will create a new class of skilled workers and raise the productivity of worker in society.

This sector is divided into two parts: industry on one side, mining and geology on the other. Activity under the first year plan for the sector as a whole was:-

- The investment of L.S.42,189,000 in 1960/61.
- Contracts were concluded amounting to L.S.5,685,000, i.e. 34% of alloted appropriations.
- Value of completed works totalled L.S.55,372,000, i.e.130% of appropriated investments.
- The share of the public sector in appropriated investment was L.S.15,189,000.
- The public sector concluded contracts for L.S.10,685,000, i.e. 70% of its appropriated investments.
- The public sector completed works for L.S.9,372,000, i.e.61% of its appropriated investments.
- The Plan for 1960/61 envisaged that the private sector would invest L.S.27 million.
- The private sector concluded contracts for L.S.46 million, i.e. 170% of envisaged investments.
- The private sector completed works costing L.S.46 million, i.e. 170% of envisaged investments.

Part.... One

Industrial Projects

Total envisaged investments in industrial projects were L.S.36,512,000.

- The share of the public sector was to be L.S.9,512,000, i.e. 36%. This sector completed works for L.S.3,817,000, i.e. a proportion of 40%.
- The share of the private sector was to be L.S.27 million, i.e. 74%. This sector completed works costing L.S.46 million, i.e. a proportion of 170%.

Hereunder are details of these projects:-

A - Public Sector

Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant:-

Agreement was concluded with the Soviet Union to erect a nitrogen fertilizer plant at a capacity of 110,000 tons per year of amonium nitrate, containing 34% nitrogen, by using gasoil or gasoline as raw material. The location of the plant was fixed near Lake Homs.

The agreement stipulated the completion of the project in two stages: the first finishes in 1964 with an annual capacity of 55,000 tons and the second in 1966 when the factory reaches full capacity.

30/.....

The purpose of this plant is to expand the use of fertilizers and dispense with the need of their importation. The Industrial Projects Authority is in charge of this plant.

Technical Training:-

The land for the Aleppo Technical Training Centre was purchased, half the price, being L.S.375,000 was paid, and the rest to be paid in two annual instalments. The land for the Damascus Technical Training Centre was requisitioned and L.S.800,000 paid for it. The Ministry of Public Works has completed the designs for these two centres and announced tenders for their construction. Tenders were also announced for the equipment of these two centres costing L.S.975,000, and delivery started since July 1961.

The competent committees have completed the training programs for the building trade, carpentry, repair of cars, and mineralogy. These programs are of two types:- Industrial training extending between two and four years, and training of workers for four months.

The purpose of training is to ensure skills at all levels and introduce modern methods in production to improve its standards, reduce costs, and offer goods under better conditions and cheaper prices.

Salt Refinery Plant:-

This project is still in the preliminary stage of studies.

The Fund for Promotion of Local Yarns and Fabrics:-

The appropriated aid for this Fund was fully paid.

Projects of the Economic Authority:-

The activity of this authority is limited to its participation in the establishment of the Hama Spinning and Weaving Factory costing L.S.1 million. The Authority also spent L.S. 20,000 for studies on the salt project.

Rural Industries:-

Construction work was started on training centres for carpet manufacture in Sadad village (Homs governorate), Akrab village (Hama governorate), Dibsh village (Lattakia governorate), Ma'aret el-Na'aman (Idlib governorate), Nahyet Amouda (Hassakeh governorate), Abou-Kamal (Deir ezzor governorate), Rakka, Bousra el-Sham (Dera'a governorate), and Shahba (Sweidah governorate). Each building consists of a room for the director, a room for employees, a meeting hall, an exhibition hall, one room for spinning, one for weaving, one for dyes, and a water closet. An annex for stores and hanging the carpets to dry is also provided.

The purpose of these centres is to introduce the mechanical manufacture of carpets in place of hand operated looms, which will help village prosperity.

Agricultural Industries:-

These projects aim at the industrialization of agricultural products like the pressing of olives, drying grapes and figs, and the production of apricot paste. The Ministry of Agriculture has established a model oil press in Salkeen (Idlib governorate) and a second press is under construction in Tartous (Lattakia governorate). Two model units for drying figs are under construction in Idlib and Masyaf. Two model units for drying grapes are under construction in Sweidah and Jairoud.

B - Projects of the Private Sector

The activity of the private sector in 1960/61 consisted in establishing new industries and expanding existing factories. Total investments amounted to about L.S.46 million distributed as follows:-

Food industries	L.S.11,491,000
Chemicals	2,109,000
Metallurgies	3,989,000
Electricity	4,810,000
Construction materials	18,136,000
Textiles	1,168,000
Various clothes	1,977,000
Other industries	2,320,000

PART TWO

Mining and Geology Projects

Total investment envisaged for mining and geology, amounting to L.S.5,677,000 were alloted to the public sector. Works completed during 1960/61 cost L.S.5,555,000 or 98% of total. Hereunder is a description of fulfilled projects:-

Geological Map:-

This project was started in October 1958 for drawing a geological map of Syria to locate raw materials. It is expected to finish on 31.12.1963. The following was accomplished during the first year of the Plan:-

- 97 wells were opened in Palmyra, Seba'a Byar, Karyatain, Homs, Safita, Salamieh, Hama, T-4, and Ma'arat el-Na'aman.

- Some field groups completed their works in February 1961 and the rest in March 1961. The Russian experts returned to the Soviet Union with the information obtained from rocks to effect office and laboratory work necessary for drawing the geological map.

The Topographical Map:-

Contract was concluded with the Soviet Union on 12.11.1960 to draw a topographical map. Preparatory work started on 1.1.1961, after which equipment for aerial survey arrived and measures taken to begin flying and use the airports. Aerial surveys started during February 1961 covering an area of 126000 square kilometers at a scale of 1/70,000 - 1/80,000. Topographical and surface surveys were started in May 1961 in the regions of Damascus, Palmyra, and Deir ezzor.

Geological Map for a Section of Syria:-

It was decided to carry a geological survey for certain areas of Syria, with possible mineral or oil deposits, within a maximum area of 30,000 square kilometers. Upon the formation of the Ministry of Industry and the General Petroleum Authority the projected was divided into two parts, one for each. But after certain studies, it was decided to execute only the section of the Ministry of Industry being 3000 square kilometers in area. This was actually completed.

Iron Ore Prospection:-

Execution of this project began in May 1959, work taking place in four areas in Rajo and Ifrin, and a fifth in Wadi el-Nashab.

32/.....

Topographical and geological surveys were completed for these areas and office work started to estimate the quantities of deposits and draw the maps.

Prospection for Chrome, Manganese, and Asbestos:-

Prospection started in 1959 to locate ores in Al-Basseet (Lattakia governorate). Wells were dug, geological surveys effected, and specimes taken to estimate the quantities of deposits. The following was effected during the first year:-

- Office studies were made on the location of asbestos.
- Concerning chrome, a geological map, scale 1/10,000 was drawn for 10 square kilometers showing the locations of deposits.
- Concerning manganese, a geological map was drawn at a scale of 1/10,000 for 11 square kilometers and survey maps established showing some locations of deposits. Linological tables were also established for these locations.

Prospection for Salt Rocks:-

A contract was concluded with the Soviet Union on 12.11.1960 providing for prospection in Hassaké and Deir el-Zor. Preparations began on 1.1.1961 and digging started in Harmoushié in June 1961. The project is expected to be completed in 1962.

Prospection for Phosphates:-

Preparations began on 1.1.1961 and the topographical team started operations in March for drawing the topographical map of Tell el-Hiari region. Prospection was started in this region besides Bir Seijri, Jabal el-Abtar and Radeir el-Hamal. Work is expected to finish in 1962.

An approximate geological map and a preliminary linographic chart of structure were established for an area covering 1000 square kilometers.

Prospection was started in a fifth region: Wadi el-Rakhim, preliminary wells having been opened.

Section Four

Power and Fuel

General Survey:-

Investment projects in the sector of power and fuel aim at realizing the following goals:-

1st:- The full utilization of potential hydro-electric power sources in the service of the development projects, and industrial, household, and general consumption.

2nd:- The increase of generated electric power in conformity with expansion in demand, especially for industrial consumption.

3rd:- The expansion of general lighting to cover all Syrian towns and villages within a short span of time, in conformity with social development and housing requirements.

4th:- The commercial exploitation of crude oil in the various fields, which increases foreign currency revenues and stabilizes the Syrian pound.

33/......

5th:- The establishment of petro-chemical industries.

6th:- The facilitation and reduction in the cost of transporting oil products by the construction of a pipe-line network.

7th:- The expansion in the storage capacity of tanks to ensure the needs of local consumption in times of crisis.

This sector is divided into two main sections:- The first is the electricity projects, and the second the petroleum projects. Work executed in these two sections under the plan is summarized as follows:-

- Total appropriations for the sector of Power and Fuel in 1960/61 amounted to L.S. 37,459,000.
- Contracts were concluded for L.S. 105,172,000 i.e. 280%.
- Works completed cost L.S. 36,216,000 i.e. 97%.
- The share of the public sector was L.S. 34,459,000 of total envisaged investments.
- The contracts concluded for L.S. 105,172,000 constituted 305% of appropriations envisaged for the public sector.
- The public sector completed works costing L.S. 36,126,000, i.e. 105% of investments envisaged for it.
- The Economic and Social Development Plan envisaged for the private sector in 1960/61 investments totalling L.S. 3 million. But we have been unable to obtain detailed reports on the activity of this sector in this field.

Part One: Electricity Projects

- Total appropriated investments were L.S.15,059,000 entirely for the public sector.
- Works completed cost L.S.16,929,000, i.e. 112%.

Hereunder are details of these projects:-

A - Public Sector Projects

1 - Projects of Nationalized Electricity Companies

Damascus Electricity Company:-

- The addition of a 5000 kilo-watt thermal unit to Hamé plant. This unit and its accessories were installed and operated on 8.2.1961.
- The addition of two 2 x 15000 kilowatt units to Hamé plant.

Regarding this project, the foundations were dug, most of the building completed, and the mobile bridge and part of the units imported. When these two units begin operation in the second half of 1961/62 the capacity of Hamé Plant will increase by 30,000 kilo-watt.

- Expansion of the 33 kilo-volt High Frequency.

Transmission net-work:-

Laying two connecting cables (4000 meters) between the two main transformation centres in Damascus and Midan.

- Studying the lay-out of the line between Hamé and New Damascus.
- Studying the main transformation centres for New Damascus and Midan.

34/.....

- Medium Frequency distribution network:- The length of this network increased from 298 kilometers at the end of the base year 1959/60 to 323 kilometers, i.e. by 25 kilometers.

Transformation Centres:-

The number of secondary transformation centres increased from 241 in the base year to 276, i.e. by 35 centres.

Low Frequency Distribution Network:-

The total length of this network increased from 1332 kilometers in the base year to 1392 kilometers i.e. by 60 kilometers.

Aleppo Electricity Company:-

The addition of a thermal generating unit, capacity 12,500 kilowatt to Ain el-Tal Plant.

A part of this unit arrived from Europe, the foundations dug, and a large part of the necessary buildings completed. This unit will be in operation by the end of 1961.

- 33 Kilo-volt Frequency Network.

The main transformation centre at Bab Allah is complete, the connecting line between it an Ain el-Tal Plant laid, and all equipment purchased. This project will be complete in 1961/62.

Medium Frequency Network:-

5000 meters were added to this network raising its total length to 133837 meters.

Transformation Centres:-

Twenty transformation centres were installed raising their number to 258.

Low Frequency Distribution Network:-

About 9000 meters were added raising its total length to 270984 meters.

Homs-Hama Electricity Company:-

The project of a thermal generating plant situated on Lake Homs, with two units, capacity 2 x 15000 kilowatt.

A contract was concluded to import the necessary equipment at the end of the first quarter of the present financial year. Manufacture has begun in Europe, and the plant will start operation during the first half of 1963.

A contract was also concluded for the buildings, which are already under construction.

The company also purchased a diesel electric generating plant, capacity 2020 kilowatt, used by the Bulgarian Company which constructed the Rastan Dam. It is being operated in place of the hydro-electric plant of Ghajar el-Amir, dismantled as Rastan dam , waters flood its location.

65 Kilo-Volt Network (Lake Katiné):-

The study of this project is complete necessary brass cables and isolators purchased, a contract concluded for the local

35/....

manufacture of the poles, and execution started, to be completed during 1961/62.

25 Kilo-Volt Network:-

A contract was concluded and execution of work started to supply the new transmission station of the Broadcasting Corporation near Homs with electricity.

The Bulgarian diesel plant purchased by the Homs-Hama Company was also connected with this network.

Medium Frequency Network:-

350 meters a month were laid, raising the total length of the network to 82144 meters.

Transformation Centres:-

An average of two centres a month were installed raising the total to 110 centres.

Low Frequency Network:-

An average of 1500 meters a month were installed raising total length to 275076 meters.

Deir ezzor Electricity Company:-

A part of the broadcasting station project, at a frequency of 10 kilo-volt was executed. Work will be complete in 1961/62.

Kamishly Electricity Company:-

1 Diesel electric generating unit, capacity 1024 kilowatt.

A contract was concluded, the equipment is being manufactured in Europe, and work will be completed in September 1961.

Transformation Centres:-

Necessary transformers for the new 10,000 volt frequency network have been purchased. Specifications were drawn for the tender to construct the necessary buildings.

10,000 volt frequency network:-

The book of conditions for the tender is being drawn.

- New lines have been added to the low frequency network.

2 - Electricity Projects of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs.

The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs prepared 43 electricity projects for the first year of the plan, including the expansion of eight projects in operation. These expansion projects were completed and two new generating units added raising capacity to 800 kilowatts, benefitting 32,000 persons. The remaining 33 projects with a total capacity of 5200 kilowatts will benefit 217,000 persons in 33 towns and villages spread over the governerates of Syria.

3 - Electricity Projects of the Municipalities:-

These projects aim at supplying villages over 2000 persons in population with electricity. About 70% of the projects listed for 1960/61 have been completed.

Part Two - Petroleum Projects

- Total investments envisaged for petroleum projects amounted to L.S.19,400,000 all earmarked for the public sector.
- Works completed cost L.S.19,287,000, i.e. 99%.

36/.....

Here-under is a description of accomplished projects in 1960/61.

1 - Prospection

Prospection under contract No. 944:-

Work started on this project in 1959 and is expected to finish in 1962/63.

This contract stipulated the survey by gravimetric method of 50,000 square kilometers later amended to 40,000 square kilometers at a scale of 1/200,000, to show the location of petroleum. It also provided for the seismic survey over a length of 2000 kilometers to determine with precision the tectonic structure capable of storing oil. Work is proceeding according to plan.

Prospection for Petroleum (Karatshok):-

The General Petroleum Authority has begun execution of this project in 1959 and expects to complete it in 1965. The Authority has drilled, however, only four wells out of eight. To speed up execution, it has suggested contracting the project to a private company which could fulfill it according to time-table. At the same time the Authority announced a tender and accorded the contract for drilling twenty wells. It also announced a tender for the delivery and installation of depots besides a pipe-line from Karatshok to the sea with a capacity of 3.5 million tons per year.

The purpose of the above project is the commercial exploitation of crude oil, its transportation to the sea shore, and exportation.

Oil Prospection (Deep Drilling):-

This project extends from 1961-65 and is being fulfilled by the Soviet Union as part of its technical co-operation program. Eighteen wells are to be drilled at depths varying between 1500 and 3500 meters and a maximum total depth of 36,000 meters.

Prospection here takes place in the North-East of Syria, considered an extension of the oil rich fields in the North-West of Iraq.

2 - Storage and Transportation

Completion of Tanks for Inflammable Products in the Governorates:-

Execution of this project extends from 1959-61. It consists of completing the equipment of tanks installed in the Governorates of Damascus, Aleppo, Deir ezzor and Hassaké at a total capacity of 96,000 cubic meters. This facilitates the marketing of inflammables and realizes governmment policy in having constantly a supply sufficient for Syria for 90 days. This project is completed.

Completion of Lattakia Pipe-Lines:-

This project comprises the construction of a station for shipping oil to tankers, expand the railway network, and construct fire resistant walls between the tanks.

The shipping station is completed, the walls erected and the project will be fulfilled in 1961/62

This project will increase the flexibility of operations and enable shipping and emptying tankers without hindering other activity.

37/....

Lattakia and Homs Storage Tanks:-

This project provides for the construction of storage tanks in Lattakia, at a total capacity of 31,000 cubic meters and the expansion of the storage capacity of asphalt at the Petroleum Refinery. It will be completed at the end of 1962/63.

The purpose of this project is to increase storage capacity, and facilitate the export and import activity of oil products, which will dispense with the use of I.P.C. tanks rented in Banias.

Butane Storage Tanks in Homs Refinery:-

A contract was concluded and the project will be completed in 1961/62.

The capacity of these tanks is 300 cubic meters, which suffice Syria for 15 days. A contract was concluded and work expected to finish in 1961/62.

Pipe Lines for Oil Products:-

This project began in 1961 and will finish in 1962. It consists of laying 6 inch. pipes from the Refinery to Aleppo, Damascus and Lattakia for shipping oil products.

The three lines have been laid and work will finish according to plan. Pumps will be installed in the beginning of 1963/64, when transportation costs of locally consumed and exported products will be reduced.

3 - Petroleum By - Products

1 - The Butane Gas Unit:-

This project is complete and started operation in January 1961. Butane gas produced is in the ratio of 0.6% of refined crude oil, i.e. about 6000 tons per year. Local production is supplying 80% of local needs.

Oxygen unit:-

This unit captures and purifies oxygen rising with other gases generated in the refining operation. A contract was concluded for the delivery of equipment, and the book of conditions for civil engineering works is being prepared. The project will be completed in 1961/62, supplying Syrian industry with its needs.

Section Five

Transportation & Communications

General Survey

Investment expenditures in this sector aim at realizing the following goals:-

1st:- The expansion and widening of the existing road network; opening new roads in certain localities to reduce cost of transport; the reduction of the number of accidents; and linking various regions together, all of which is of social and economic benefit.

2nd:- The expansion and improvement of the railway network to link the production centres with ports of exportation.

3rd:- The contruction of some bridges necessary for the road and rail network, in conformity with the needs of the various development programs,

4th:- The expansion of civil aviation services by the construction of new air-ports, and the improvement of existing ones in a manner that conforms with the requisites of modern aviation and facilitates air transport.

38/....

5th:- The expansion of maritime transportation by improving the facilities of ports and harbours to export Syrian products with the least costs and best of means.

6th:- Reinforcement and expansion of the wire and wireless network and ensuring foreign contacts with the Arab countries and the outside world, all in comformity with economic and social developments.

Investments here are in two categories:- public and private, and summarised as follows:-

- Investments in transportation and communications amounted in 1960/61 to L.S.110,974,000.
- Contracts were concluded to the value of L.S.127,031,000, i.e. 114 %.
- Works completed cost L.S.89,083,000, i.e. 80 %.
- The share of the public sector was L.S.90,974,000.
- The public sector concluded contracts for L.S.100,031,000, i.e. 110 % of its envisaged investments.
- Works completed by the public sector cost L.S.62,083,000, i.e. 68 % of its envisaged investments.
- Investments forecast for the private sector in 1960/61 amounted to L.S.20 million.
- Investments effected by the private sector amounted to L.S.23 million, i.e. 135 %.

Hereunder are descriptions of the projects:-

- Public Sector

1 - Land Communications:-

Main roads outside the cities:-

Projects here consist of opening new roads for localities that lack communications, the construction of a main network according to international specifications by opening new roads and improving existing asphalted ones, and finally the macadamization and asphalting of routes.

The Ministry of Communications widened 560 kilometers of the main network, macadamized and asphalted 550 kilometers in the main and secondary networks, besides opening 450 kilometers of new roads,

In the field of opening new roads, the Ministry of Industry participated with L.S.143,000 for the construction of Rajo-Ifrin road to reach the iron ore prospection area. The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs participated with L.S.195,000 for the construction of touristic and summer resorts routes. The Ministry of Defence participated with L.S.50,000 for the construction of the road to Hmaimeem airport in Lattakia. The Executive Council participated with L.S.375,000 for opening roads in the Governorates of Hassakeh, Deir ezzor, and Idlib. The I.P.C. participated with L.S.1 million for asphalting the Homs-Palmyra road. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour participated with L.S.50,000 for the construction of roads to the social centres.

Roads within the cities:-

L.S.7.5 million were appropriated in the budgets of the municipalities for the construction of roads within the cities, of which L.S.6.7 million were spent.

39/.....

Bridges:-

Hereunder is a summary of works effected on bridges during the first year of the plan:-

Executed Projects:-

- Completion of a bridge across Jaghjagh river in Kamishli.
- Construction of two bridges across Jaghjagh river between Kamishli and Deir ezzor.
- Completion of Raweel bridge across Wadi el Madarah.

Projects under construction:-

- Three bridges across Khabour at Ras el Ein, Tel Tamer, and ElSour.
- Wadi el Zerkan bridge, and el -Himmé bridge along the Hassakeh - Ras el Ein Road.
- A bridge at the western entrance of Homs along the Homs Tripoli Road.

Studies:-

- The study of a bridge across the Euphrates River in Rakka.
- The study of two new bridges across the Euphrates in Deir ezzor.
- The study of a bridge across Khabour and Hassakeh.

Railways:-

Lattakia-Kamishli Railway:-

On 7.9.1960 a contract was concluded with the Soviet Union to construct this line. The study on conditions in the region and designs of the track were drawn by the Belgian company Segtraco and handed over to Techno-export of Russia which is studying the report to determine the extent of its suitability and amend the designs to improve them, especially in the mountainous sector between Lattakia and Jisr-el-Shoughour on the Orontes River, and in the Aleppo-Kamishli sector to let the passage of the track conform with the projects for the construction of the Euphrates Dam.

Two national companies are levelling the grounds and constructing culverts between Wadiha station, Aleppo, and the Orontes over a length of 100 KLM. Another tender was announced for ground levelling and the construction of culverts over 37 KLM. between Aleppo and Sheikh Ahmad Station.

Hijaz Railway:-

Expenses for the recommissioning of the Hijaz Railway were estimated at L.S.81 million, L.S.27 million being the alloted share of the Syrian Arab Republic to which is added L.S.6 million for the purchase of three diesel cars and 100 ordinary freight cars, the modernisation of the plants, the improvement of the stations and strengthening of some sections of the track. The budget of the first year appropriated for this purpose L.S.8 million, placed in totality at the disposal of the Recommissioning Committee.

Transportation within the cities:-

An appropriation of L.S.300,000 was alloted for transportation within the cities; L.S.273,000 being spent for purchasing and equiping cars. The purpose of this project is to ensure a minimum number of buses for the cities to alleviate the transportation crisis.

40/....

2 - Civil Aviation

A - New Airports

New Damascus Airport:-

L.S.3,800,000 were appropriated in the 1960/61 budget for the expropriation of necessary land and the studies. Only L.S/170,000 were spent, and the project is still under study.

B - Existing Airports:-

Damascus Airport, Mezzé:-

The project here is to light the entrances and squares of the Airport, the construction of a passage and a lot for standing air-planes, re-asphalting sections of some run-ways and passages, and the purchase of wireless receiving and transmitting sets. L.S.360,000 were appropriated and entirely spent, realising all the above objectives.

Nairab Airport:-

- The prupose of this project is to construct a passage, an area for air-planes to stop on, an internal road, lighting the entrances and squares of the airport, the construction of a transformation centre - widening the water network, the construction of a building for the technical equipment and an observation tower, re-asphalting the western section of the runway, and the purchase of wireless equipment. L.S.672,000 were appro priated.

All the above enterprises were fulfilled except the building for housing the technical equipment and the observation tower. These were granted in contract to an engineering firm and are expected to be completed in 1961/62.

Hmaimim Airport of Lattakia:-

Projects for this airport consist of covering it with asphalted cement, the construction of an observation tower, and re-asphalting the run-way that the airport may meet the needs of modern aviation. Work on these projects is expected to finish in 1961/62.

Kamishli Airport:-

Projects here are for re-asphalting the run-way, passages, and road, the construction of a new road and a car station in front of the reception hall. All these works were completed and delivered.

Deir ezzor Airport:-

Enterprises here are for the construction of a run-way, a passage, an area for air-planes to stop on, and an internal road, All projects were completed in 1960/61 and delivered.

C - Wireless Guiding Stations

The construction of two wireless guiding stations in el-Karyatein and Messmyé and their equipment with aids for navigation. The project was completed within the required period.

Syrian Arab Airlines

This is a government owned company with financial and administrative independence, which undertook the following projects:-
- Strengthening the air fleet by the purchase of three new air-planes at a cost of L.S.5.4 million, already in operation.
- The purchase of spare parts necessary for these planes and the construction of covers for their engines and main parts.

- The pruchase of testing apparatus, maintenance equipment, and publicity material.
- Training Syrian technicians in foreign countries and concluding contracts with foreign technicians and pilots.

3 - Harbours

Tartous Harbour:-

At the beginning of 1960 theImportant Projects Authority contracted with Pomorskograd company of Yugoslavia for the construction and execution of marine works of Tartous Harbour within 6 years. Works under execution are :-

- The erection of a main break-wter 2550 meters long to protect the basin from the South and West.
- The erection of a secondary breakwater 1550 meters long to protect the basin from the North.
- The construction of quays 660 meters long with depths of 4 meters.
- Reclaiming the sea between the shore and these quays.

It is to be noticed that the break-waters require 3600 million tons of various rocks and stones in all sizes. One thousand two hundred meters of the main break-water already appear over the surface of the sea and 300 meters are still under water level. About 300 meters of the secondary break-water are complete. All land to enter within harbour territory are expropriated and a wall fence is under construction.

Lattakia Harbour

The Lattakia Harbour Company is government owned with financial and administrative independence. It undertook the following projects completing them in the percentages shown hereunder:-

The Projects	% completed
Quays	100 %
Equipment of the quays	-
Two depots	100 %
Connecting iron bridges	100 %
Free Zone (roads and diggings)	70 %
Pipes for sewerage	100 %
Building of the Directorate General	17 %
Building for receiving passengers	10 %

4 - Wire and Wireless Communications

A - Wireless Communications projects

Sbayné Receiving Station:-

This project was announced in a tender, a contract was concluded thereon, and delivery of the requisite equipment expected at the beginning of 1961/62. The new buildings to house equipments are under construction.

Transmission Station in Dimas:-

Necessary equipment have been imported, are being installed and expected to operate soon.

B - Wire Communications Projects

Terminal Receiving and Transmitting Equipment:-

A contract was concluded for the delivery of these equipments their installation to start at the beginning of 1961/62.

Expansion of Telephone Networks between the Cities:-

Necessary measures were completed to obtain a loan from the Development Loans Fund of the U.S.A. for the purchase of the foreign equipment. The tender will be announced at the beginning of 1961/62.

Expansion of Telephone Networks within the Cities:-

- The Telephone Exchange Building at Jalaa Street is complete, equipmentis being installed and operation expected to start in June 1962, thereby adding 10,000 new lines in Damascus.
- Measures are complete for the importation of four new automatic exchanges for Deir ezzor, Kamishli, and Bloudan.
- The tender was announced relevant to the new automatic exchanges decided in the Plan for Damascus and Aleppo.
- The necessary contracts have been concluded to expand the under ground cable network.
- Three buildings have been constructed for the new exchanges in Damascus; Deir ezzor, and Zabadani.
- The building for the Baghdad Street Exchange in Damascus is under construction.
- A contract has been concluded for the cables that will connect the Al-Jalaa Exchange with the main Exchange of Damascus. Next August, tenders will be announced for the cables to connect the exchanges built in accordance with the Plan.

Damascus-Beirut Wireless Telephone:-

This project is completed and operating since 22.3.1961.

Rural Telephone Networks:-

Specifications of the equipments are completely drawn in preparation for announcing a tender thereon.

Expansion of Cables Network between the Cities:-

Technical studies are complete.

Automatic Telephone Communications between the Cities:-

Technical specifications are complete, a tender will be announced soon.

5 - Postal Services Projects

Studies are ready concerning P.T.T. buildings decided upon, and construction started on those for Douma, Kamishli, and Safita.

Means of transportation

The need for means of transportation was delimited under the light of appropriations alloted, and contracts will be concluded for their importation.

Automatic Equipment:-

Studies are under way concerning the necessary automatic equipments for the Postal Centres of Damascus and Aleppo to help sort and register mail. Contracts will be concluded during the second year of the Plan.

6 - Broadcasting and Television

Hereunder is a table of the projects of the First Year Plan and accomplishments effected:-

Project			Accomplishments
Deir ezzor	Transmission	Station	Building completed, equipment installed, operation began.
Sabboura	"	"	Engine room expanded for new engines.
Homs	"	"	Building completed, equipment imported, operation to start soon.

Kharabo Transmission Station	Already operating.
Tartous " "	Already operating.
Sarakeb " "	Already operating.
Studios	Expanded, received new equipment.
Receiving Stations	Renewed, new equipment installed.
Television	New studios and decors made.
Television network	Expected to operate soon.
Kassioun and Omayyad T.V. Stns.	Operating.
Television Relay Stations	Almost completed.

B - Private Sector

The activity of the private sector in Transport and communications is devoted entirely to the field of transportation, undertaking the following investments in 1960/61 :-

Means of Transportation	Number
Private Sedan Cars	390
Taxi Sedan Cars	25
Private Buses	6
Buses operating on regular lines	105
Private Trucks	346
Trucks for hire	76
Pick-ups for hire	57
Motor-cycles	149

Section Six
EDUCATION

General Survey:-

Investments in education aimed at realising the following objectives:-

1st: Opening new schools to enforce compulsory elementary education. for 67 % of the students during the first year of the Plan (1960/61) and for 77 % during the fifth year, 1964/65.

2nd: Expansion of secondary and high school education.

3rd: Expansion of technical secondary & high school education.

4th: Expansion of the industrial education system, equiping it with necessary machines, tools, and raw materials.

5th: Expansion of teachers' training programs for both sexes.

6th: Expansion and reinforcement of health services for students.

7th: The construction of new school buildings to replace rented ones.

8th: The establishment of higher technical colleges, supervised by the Ministry of Education, to graduate technicians.

9th: The expansion of university education by establishing a university in Aleppo.

- Total investments appropriated for education in 1960/61 were L.S.30,489,000.
- Contracts were concluded for L.S.35,059,000, i.e. 115 %.
- Works completed cost L.S.25,854,000, i.e. 85 %.
- The burden of investments during the first year were entirely shouldered by the public sector in view of the nature of educational services.

44/.....

Performance in the Education Sector

1 - Various stages of education and higher institutes:-

The following table shows intended and realised objectives in this field:-

Educational Projects.	Appropriated		Accomplished		% realised	
	Classes	Students	Classes	Stud.	Classes	Stud.
Elementary	1090	74,398	1765	101,897	162%	137%
General Secondary	57	8,497	63	10,282	110%	121%
General High School	-	3,416	-	3,964	-	116%
Teachers' Training	12	950	7	881	58%	93%
Industrial Second.	17	950	18	1,201	106%	126%
Female Secondary	4	237	2	233	50%	98%
Industrial High School	15	615	14	691	93%	112%
Female High School	2	102	-	83	-	81%
Commercial High School	7	308	8	408	114%	132%
Commerce College Aleppo	2	80	3	120	150%	150%
Industrial College Aleppo	-	120	-	80	-	67%
Agricultural College Damascus	2	80	-	75	-	94%
College of Fine Arts Damascus	2	80	-	65	-	81%

It appears from the above table that the Plan was overfulfilled in a number of fields:-

A - In elementary education it was decided to admit students born in 1953 and the first quarter of 1954. The number admitted increased by 27,499 more than forecast in the Plan. Thus, the Ministry opened 675 more classes than envisaged, equipping them without burdening the budget with more appropriations, and that by taking the following measures:-

1 - Filling 200 reserve vacant teachers' posts.
2 - Raising average number of students per class from 40 to 50.
3 - Entrusting teachers in rural areas with more than one class.
4 - Students received education half a day each, either in the morning or in the afternoon.

B - In secondary education, admittances increased by 1,785 students more than planned, requiring 27 more classes. The Executive Council appropriated L.S.250,000 for this purpose used to open 20 new classes. The remaining 7 classes were provided by using class rooms at the teachers' training centres.

C - An increase in the number of admittances more than planned in other fields of education was also realised without burdening the budget with additional appropriations. The Ministry transferred the use of class rooms from one purpose to another according to pressing needs and wherever any surplus existed in a field of study.

D - Higher Institutes:- Although the cadres and budgets of these institutes were delayed, they were opened, receiving 340 students.

E - Regarding school health services, the following was realised:-

- Twenty new clinics were established.
- Twenty new Doctors were appointed.
- Medicines were purchased for these clinics.

45/.....

- Vaccines were provided for 55,000 students.
- Four cars were pruchased for school health services.

2 - School Buildings:-

The following table compares the number of class rooms built in the governorates with that envisaged by the Plan:-

Governorate	Elementary Planned	Elementary Realised	Secondary, High, Training Plan.	Secondary, High, Training Real.	Industrial Plan.	Industrial Real.
Damascus	114	52	15	-	18	-
Homs	46	18	18	-	18	-
Hama	42	53	18	-	18	-
Aleppo	58	62	-	-	18	-
Idlib	36	6	-	-	-	-
Lattakia	48	72	-	12	18	6
Hassakeh	36	36	8	-	-	-
Deir ezzor	39	17	6	12	4	-
Rakka	18	-	12	-	-	-
Der'a	12	92	8	-	-	-
Sweidah	21	48	16	-	-	-
Total	470	456	101	24	94	6

The above table reveals the slowness in constructing school buildings in certain governorates. The report of the School Buildings Authority gives as reason the six month delay in appropriating its budget, and the reluctance of contractors to work in distant governorates. Yet, the Authority was able to spend 95 % of its appropriations.

Scholarships

Scholarships were as follows:-

Internal scholarships (Ministry of Education)	218
Scholarships abroad (Ministry of Education)	43
Internal scholarships (Important Projects Authority)	1
Scholarships abroad (Important Projects Authority)	34
Scholarships abroad (Central Bank)	2
Total	298
Foreign Scholarships (Training)	37
Foreign Scholarships (Specialisation)	5
Foreign Scholarships for study	230
Total	272
Grand Total	570

4 - Universities

Damascus University selected the site of the Faculty of Engineering and is persuing the formalities for the expropriation of the land. It also concluded contracts for the purchase of University Town site. Work is proceeding on the Chemistry Department Wing in the Faculty of Science, and on the First Housing Unit for students in the University Town.

Contracts were concluded for purchasing most sites of the faculty buildings and the University Town of Aleppo University, as well as for construction works and equipments. Projects are being executed in a good manner, contracts being 136 % of envisaged appropriations for the First Year of the Plan. This is due to Decree No.525 of 1960 that empowered the Director of the University to conclude contracts within the total appropriations of the First Five Year Plan and to spend funds within the limits of the annual appropriations.

46/.....

Conclusions

Eighty five per cent of education projects were fulfilled, the percentage of accomplishment varying from one project to another. It attained 95 % in school buildings, 91 % in the projects of Damascus University, 70 % in the projects of Aleppo University and 81 % in the projects of Higher Education.

Section Seven

HEALTH SERVICES

General Survey

The purpose of investments in health services is to attain the following objectives:-

1st: Expansion of clinical and preventive health services through the construction and expansion of hospitals in the various governorates to increase bed capacity; the construction of sanatoriums in certain main cities (Hassakeh, Deir ezzor, Aleppo); the construction of model and ordinary health centres in the cities and villages; the establishment of mobile health units for preventive and clinical services in localities which lack them.

2nd: The supply of hospitals, sanatoriums and clinics with the necessary number of nurses by establishing nursing schools in some main cities, (Deir ezzor, Lattakia, Damascus).

- Total investments envisaged for 1960/61 were about L.S.11,765,000.
- Contracts were concluded for L.S.8,004,000, i.e. 68 % of total appropriations.
- Works completed cost L.S.7,161;000, i.e. 61 % of total appropriations.
- The share of the public sector was L.S.9,765,000 of total envisaged investments.
- The public sector concluded contracts for L.S.8,004,000, i.e. 82 % of its appropriated investments.
- Works completed by the public sector cost L.S.7,161,000, i.e. 73 % of its appropriated investments.
- The Plan envisaged investments by the private sector up to L.S.2,000,000. But whereas information is lacking on its activity, no knowledge is available on its performance.

Performance of the public sector:-

A - Expansion of Hospital Services:-

Since new hospitals were built and others expanded in various governorates, the number of beds in state hospitals rose from 2,930 in the base year to 3,355 i.e. by 425 beds, distributed as follows:-

Deir ezzor Hospital	200 beds
Eye Diseases Hospital, Damascus	100 beds
New Storey in Homs Hospital	125 beds

B - Health Services:-

One hundred and four Doctors, 3 Pharmacists, 55 male and female nurses, two mid-wives and a number of technicians and nuns were appointed to ensure health services. Their distribution is as follows:-

Governorate	Dr.	Pharmacist	Nurse	Midwife	Technician	Employee	Nun
Damascus	23	1	17	1	2	4	47
Aleppo	13	-	7	-	3	-	-
Homs	8	-	6	1	-	1	-
Hama	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
Lattakie	9	-	6	-	-	-	-
Deir Ezzor	10	1	2	-	-	-	-
Hassaché	10	-	1	-	2	-	-
Der'a	6	-	4	-	1	-	-
Soueda	14	-	4	-	-	-	-
Rakka	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idlib	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total :	104	3	53	2	8	5	47

C. - Sick Persons treated at state hospitals and clinics

The following table shows the number of people treated in state hospitals and clinics :-

Year	No. admitted to hospitals	Increase over last year	% increase	No. treated by clinics	incr. over last year	% incr.
1958	54,327	-	-	864,504	-	-
1959	57,967	3,640	7%	717,959	146,543	17%
1960	69,079	11,112	20%	775,395	57,436	8%

Accomplidhments in each project were as follows :-

A - Hospitals

1 - Hama Hospital :-

Construction on the 300 bed Hama Hospital began on 6.8.1960 and is expected to finish towards the end of March 1962. Fifty five per cent of the work was completed in the first year.

2 - Aleppo Hospital :-

Construction on this 500 bed hospital, one of the biggest in Syria, started on 25.2.1961 and will finish on 17.10,1962. A nursing school is to be annexed thereto.

3 - Deir Ezzor Hospital :-

The American Mission Hospital was taken over, equipped with the necessary instruments, and the nursing school annexed thereto. It has a capacity of 200 beds.

4 - Soueda Hospital :-

Construction began on 14.3.1960, 46% of the building was completed in the first year, and the whole is expected to be ready on 11.2.1962. Equipping the hospital started on 1.6.1961 and will be completed in May 1962. This hospital will have an X - Ray room, a section for blood-transfusion, another for surgical operations, and a third for mother and child care. Its capacity is 152 beds.

5 - Hassaké Hospital :-

Construction began on 11.6.1960, and is expected to finish on 31.1.1962, 51% being already completed. Its capacity is 150 beds, in addition to a clinic with a capacity for 300 persons daily.

48 / .....

6 - Eye Diseases Hospital :-

Reconstruction work, including the construction of a room for washing, is completed on this 100 beds hospital, the only one for eye diseases in Syria. It began operating on 16.4.1961.

7 - A New storey for Damascus Hospital :-

Work started on 6.8.1960, 90% thereof is completed, and it will be ready at the beginning of the next fiscal year. Its capacity is 125 beds.

B - Clinics

1 - Kadmous Clinic :-

Work was to be completed on Kadmous Clinic, Lattakié Governorate, on 27.4.1961, but only 75% was finished by the end of 1960-61. The contractor was served a warning.

2 - Mouraybet Clinic :-

Construction started on 22.3.1961 on this model clinic in Rakka Governorate. 20% was completed at the end of 1960-61 and the rest in September 1961.

3 - Sadad Model Clinic, Homs Governorate :-

Construction started on 15.2.1961, 80% being completed at the end of 1960-61, and the rest on 14.7.1961.

4 - Sirreen Clinic, Aleppo Governorate :-

Work started on 22:3.1961, 40% completed by the end of 1960-61 and the rest on 21.8.1961.

5 - Two Clinics in Masmyé and Shajara, Der'a Governorate :-

Work started on 2.1.1961, only 75% being completed by 30.6.1961, though they must have been readied by that date.

6 - Doumair Model Clinic, Damascus Governorate :-

Work started on 21.3.1961, and was intended to finish on 17.8.1961, but only 10% was built by the end of 1960-61.

7 - Two Clinics for Idlib and Ma'aret Masreen :-

Work started on 15.10.1960 and should have been completed by 12.4.1961, but only 89% was ready by the end of 1960-61.

8 - Serghaya Clinic, Damascus Governorate :-

Work was completed on 23.5.1961.

9 - Industrial Labour Clinic :-

This clinic is being constructed since 6.5.1961 on land donated by the Wakf. It should have been completed on 2.10.1961, but lack of funds caused some delays, yet 92% was accomplished by 12.1.1961. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour decided to equip it with an X-Ray Unit and various medical instruments.

10 - Two Agricultural Labour Clinics :-

It was decided to build these two clinics in Hama and Rakka Governorates. The sites were selected and designs drawn, but no one participated in the tender. It was difficult to conclude the necessary contracts though the necessary equipment is already available.

11 - Yarmouk Camp Model Clinic :-

On 8.8.1960 work began and on 3.2.1961 finished on the Yarmouk Camp Model Clinic in Midan, Damascus.

C - Health Centres and Laboratories :-

1 - Work started on 18.1.1961 and finished on 14.5.1961 for the building of the Lattakié Quarantine.

2 - On 1.2.1961, The Blood Testing and Research Laboratory was completed, equipped and began operations.

3 - On 15.4.1961 the General Health Laboratory of Damascus was completed and fully equipped.

4 - The Blood Bank was established and equipped at the Damascus Hospital. A doctor heads the Bank and supervises Blood Transfusion operations.

5 - Fifteen child and mother care centres were established in the rural areas of Damascus, Der'a, Homs, Hama, and Lattakié Governorates.

D - Medical Schools :-

On 6.8.1960 work began on a modern nursing and midwifery school with a capacity of 150 female students, in the garden of Damascus Hospital. It is expected that it will be completed on 18.12.1961, 45% being finished by the end of June 1961.

E - Mobile Health Units :-

1 - Damascus, Aleppo, and Kamishly were supplied with one ambulance each.

2 - Der'a, Soueda, Hassaké, Deir Ezzor, and Idlib were supplied with one jeep each for medical tours round the villages.

F - Completing and Equipping the Buildings :-

1 - On 12.4.1961 work started on a kitchen for Ibn Sina Hospital in Damascus. It must be completed by 8.9.1961, only 20% being finished by the end of 1960-61.

2 - On 20.5.1961 work started on a second storey for Rakka Clinic. Only 4% is finished though it should have been ready on 28.7.1961.

3 - On 20.5.1961 work started for a new wing at the Ministry of Health, 5% was ready by 15.12.1961.

4 - Hassaké, Abou Kemal, and Tartous Hospitals received X-Ray Units.

Conclusions

Eighty-two per cent of projects for health services were contracted upon and seventythree per cent of the works accomplished. This is a good percentage, taking into consideration the difficulties that were faced in 1960-61.

SECTION EIGHT

HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

General Survey

Investment project in the field of housing and public utilities aim at realizing the following objectives:-

1 - Provision of drinking water to draught stricken villages and the supply of water to the greatest possible number of citizens in the centres of governorates, sections (Mantika), districts (Nahyé) and villages.

2 - The execution of projects relating to sewerage networks in Damascus, Aleppo, and Homs; the construction of plants to clean sewage water; the construction of sewerage canals in the centres of the other governorates and important towns.

3 - Improvement of the standard of tourism and summer resorts by executing projects that would attract visitors from neighbouring and foreign countries.

50/ ....

4 - The asphalting and macadamisation of all routes within the big and small towns, the roads of newly organized areas, entrances to cities, the roads of municipal housing projects; the equipment of work teams in the cities of the governorates with their needs in necessary machinery for road maintenance.

5 - Drawing maps of the cities and important villages in conformity with present and future needs, so that they may grow in a well co-ordinated manner; the provision of services, public utilities and recreation centres; the expropriation of necessary land for these projects.

6 - The provision of the minimum necessary number of fire extinguishing cars, spraying cars, garbage collection cars, and meat transportation cars, taking into consideration natural increases of population.

7 - The erection of public buildings in the centres of governorates, Kazas, and suburbs where the population exceeds 5000 citizens.

8 - The construction of housing units in collaboration with the private sector to solve the housing crisis.

- Total envisaged investments were L.S.142,697,000 for 1960-61.
- Contracts were concluded for L.S.153,328,000, i.e. 102% of envisaged investments.
- Works completed cost L.S.124,851,000 i.e. 87% of envisaged investments.
- The share of the public sector was L.S.79,690,000 of envisaged investments.
- The public sector concluded contracts for L.S.93,321,000 i.e. 117% of investments envisaged for it.
- The public sector completed works costing L.S.60,181,000 i.e. 76% of investments envisaged for it.
- The share of the private sector was envisaged at L.S.63,007,000
- The private sector concluded contracts for L.S.60,007,000, i.e. 95% of investments envisaged for it.
- Works completed by the private sector cost L.S.64,670,000, i.e. 103% of investments envisaged for it.
- The last figure covers works completed in housing and some commercial constructions. The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs was not able to give statements on the construction of recreation centres, e.g. Cinemas and Cafes and some commercial buildings, e.g. hotels.

Realized Objectives

A - Public Sector

Housing :-

The program of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs comprised the construction of 736 units distributed among the following cities :- Lattakié, Deir Ezzor, Der'a, Hassaké, Soueda, Rakka, Idlib, Homs, Tartous, and Kuneitra. Contracts were concluded, by virtue of the development and special budgets of the first year, for 648 units distributed among the said cities. Ninetysix units : 48 in Der'a and 48 in Lattakié were completely finished, 128 units entered the final stages and 50% of 124 other units was completed. The total number of beneficiaries was estimated at 1740 citizens.

In accordance with the Municipal Development Budget, a contract was concluded for the construction of 1592 housing units in Damascus, 520 being completed and in use by 2600 persons, while work is expected to finish by the end of 1961-62 on 1072 units that will benefit 5360 persons. A contract was also concluded for the construction of 425 units in Aleppo that will benefit 2125 persons.

51/ .....

The rural housing program aimed at the construction of 2432 units for beneficiaries of Agrarian Reform in the governorates of Deir Ezzor, Rakka and Hassaké to encourage peasants to migrate to these areas. The following table shows the number of houses built and intended to be built in these governorates by the end of 1960-61 :-

Governorate	Houses			
	Decided to build	Built	Being built	Not started
Deir Ezzor	775	147	468	160
Rakka	460	20	60	380
Hassaké	1197	235	837	125
Total :-	2432	402	1165	665

Drinking Water :-

The first year comprised 61 projects, 52 being completed as shown hereunder :-

Governorate	No. of Projects	No. of villages benefitting	No. of beneficiaries
Der'a	13	48	57,400
Soueda	1	6	4,100
Damascus	3	30	84,700
Homs	3	3	22,500
Hama	8	8	27,700
Lattakié	2	5	13,000
Idlib	8	8	34,300
Aleppo	7	7	16,300
Hassaké	7	36	8,100
Total :-	52	151	268,100

Autonomous Water Supply Companies :-

Investments envisaged for the autonomous water supply companies were estimated at L.S.13,068,000, all funds ensured by self-financement. Works completed cost L.S.10,229,000, i.e. 78% of the total, and amounts actually paid L.S.9,979,000, i.e. 76%.

Tourism and Summer Resorts :-

The development budget included eighty projects, 38 of which were completed and the rest are still under construction.

Town and Village Planning :-

The plan of the first year consisted of 41 projects for 41 towns and villages located in various governorates. Nineteen projects were completed in 19 towns and villages benefitting 495,700 citizens; 22 projects are to be completed within six months that will benefit 120,000 citizens; and 20 other projects are still in the preliminary stage and require one year for completion, benefitting 84,000 citizens. This will raise the total number of beneficiaries from town and village planning to 699,500.

Other Municipal Projects :-

The above summaries were on projects executed by the municipalities and Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. The following two tables show the amounts of expenditures thereon:-

52/ .....

Budgets of Municipalities in 1960-61, by Governorates :-

(Values in L.S.1000)

Governorate	L.S.
Damascus	22,852
Aleppo	8,940
Hama	1,149
Homs	2,187
Hassaké	1,037
Deir Ezzor	475
Idlib	970
Der'a	346
Soueda	176
Rakka	449
Lattakié	3,313
Total :	41,894

Budgets of Municipalities by type of projects :-

(Values in L.S.1000)

Project	L.S.
Drinking Water	3,016
Town Planning	373
Mechanical Works	811
Municipal Establishments	1,455
Sewerage	3,332
Roads inside cities	6,711
Transport inside cities	273
Electricity	1,630
Housing	16,727
Land expropriation	6,734
Gardens	633
General Lighting	200
Total :-	41,894

B - **Private Sector** :-

The private sector was entrusted by the Five Year Plan with the larger share in housing and all recreation projects, envisaged investments for the first year being L.S.66,000,000, distributed as follows :-

Housing	L.S.55,000,000
Office Buildings	L.S. 8,000,000
Recreation	L.S. 3,000,000

Housing :-

The total value of building licences granted between 1.7.1960 and the middle of 1961 amounted to L.S.115 million, being L.S.6 million for office buildings and L.S.109 million for residential buildings. As for recreational projects no information is available, as mentioned at the beginning of this section.

The following table shows details of building projects according to their functions :-

53 / .....

Category	Residential Type Buildings							
	Appartments		Stores		Shops		Offices	
	Licensed	completed	lic.	Com.	Lic.	Com.	Lic.	Com.
Excellent	679	301	62	6	20	11	1	-
Good	4462	1423	328	38	103	16	56	24
Popular	3694	1774	100	6	203	121	18	10
Simple	3300	2369	13	3	32	20	-	-
Total :-	11875	5767	503	53	358	168	75	34

Office Buildings:-

Category	No. of Buildings							
	Residential Type		Stores		Shops		Offices	
	Lic.	Com.	Lic.	Com.	Lic.	Com.	Lic.	Com.
Excellent	4	-	8	1	28	-	73	5
Good	46	30	119	55	422	239	183	80
Popular	29	21	54	76	292	182	151	90
Simple	-	-	108	90	140	97	31	10
Total :-	79	51	289	222	882	518	438	185

Conclusions:-

It appears from the above and from table No. 10 in the annex that total expenditures by the public sector on housing, public utilities, tourism, and summer resorts amounted to L.S.61 million, i.e. 76% of envisaged investments. This is a high percentage which points to the great efforts expended.

As for the private sector, expenditures on residential and office buildings, excluding recreational investments, amounted to L.S.66 million, equivalent to the envisaged investment.

Difficulties in implementation, as expounded by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs were :-

A - The Ministry succeeded in obtaining documentary credits covering its imports but faced many difficulties in acquiring the requisite foreign exchange and guarantees from the Central Bank regarding the deferred payments. This delayed the execution of some projects.

Further, the Public Debt Fund hesitated in offering its guarantee to the Central Bank for opening documentary credits, though the funds for the projects had been appropriated. The Ministry was not able to obtain a single guarantee in this respect.

B - Certain administrative difficulties precluded putting the necessary funds for expenditure at the disposal of the Ministry, which delayed some contractors in implementing their projects.

C - The Municipal Development Budget was delayed till 1.12.1960 i.e. one month before the end of the calendar year, as it was not readied till after the publication of the Five Year Plan which defined the exact role allotted to the municipalities.

D - The Special Municipal Budget was delayed till 1.12.1960, delaying in turn contracts concluded thereon.

E - Most municipalities lacked the technical organisations for undertaking some projects.

F - The time lapse in routine formalities for the approval by the State Council of concluded contracts.

G - The lack of expert contractors who possess time-saving equipment that would enable them fulfill work with due speed, especially government projects most of which are beyond their technical means.

H - A great number of small projects could not be contracted upon as the scale of work wouldnot have covered the expenditures that would have had to be incurred by the contractors.

Upon discussing these difficulties with the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs it appeared that they were mainly of an administrative nature resulting from usual government red-tape. Therefore, they cannot be solved at the Ministry itself, but would require the re-organisation of the entire state administrative system.

SECTION NINE

SOCIAL AND LABOUR WELFARE

General Survey:-

The purpose of investment projects in the field of Social and Labour Welfare is the realisation of the following objectives:-

1st: The assistance of industrial and agricultural workers by organising fair relations between them on the one hand and the proprietors of industry and landlords or land exploiters on the other; assistance to labour union organisations within the limits of syndical liberties; technical training to increase productivity and ensure productive sufficiency; the establishment of pharmacies and clinics for workers.

2nd: The provision of welfare services to minors and old people; the imrpovement of rural industries by the establishment of training centres for the physically infirm; the establishment of a Higher Institute for Social Welfare; the organisation of clubs and societies, granting them financial and technical aid; the re-inforcement of organs of social guidance to create the spirit of equality of opportunity among the citizens; the provision of health, social, agricultural, and housing services to the rural population; the expansion of rural industries that they may participate in raising the standard of villages and create new opportunities for productive activities.

3rd: The formation and encouragement of co-operatives by spreading the co-operative idea that it may engulf all economic activities, especially in the field of agriculture; the establishment of agricultural credit co-operatives.

- Total investments envisaged for this sector amounted to L.S.4,234,000.
- Contracts were concluded amounting to L.S.2,830,000, i.e. 67% of the total.
- Works completed cost L.S.2,325,000, i.e. 55% of envisaged investments.

In view of the nature of services in this field, investments were restricted to the public sector.

Realised Objectives:-

A - Labour Services Projects

1 - Labour Union Institute:-

This institute aims at graduating labour union leaders and at training workers in this field of activity. A building was rented and supplied with the requisite equipment, and the first course began on 8.4.1961 for 60 workers who attended lectures on labour legislation, social insurance, and other cultural and national topics.

2 - Agricultural Training:-

Three short courses were held for 33 employees active in agricultural relations. Lectures were delivered on the organisation of relations between agricultural workers on the one hand and landlords or agricultural investors on the other.

B - C-operatives:-

1 - Seventy three co-operative societies were formed as follows:-

15 agricultural credit co-operatives in A'azaz region.
11 agricultural credit co-operatives in Homs region.
10 agricultural credit co-operatives in Lattakia region.
22 agricultural non-credit co-operatives in various regions.
15 non-agricultural co-operatives (consumption, housing, schooling, fishing).

2 - The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor established a "Co-operative Training and Research Centre" to graduate leaders, who would spread this movement, and to undertake economic and social research work.

3 - L.S. 194,000 were appropriated for the construction of village houses. The project was suspended, however, the burden to be shouldered by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform.

C - Social Welfare Services

1 - Social Centres:-

Three social services centres were established and equipped in Salkhad, el-Sharia and Jobet Berghal. They offered L.S.31,670 in financial assistance to peasants for undertaking their agricultural, social, and cultural projects.

- The Centre at Harran el-Awameed started activity on 1.3.1961.

- The construction of a social services centre at Ifreen began on 22.3.1961 and is expected to be completed on 11.11.1962.

2 - Juvenile Delinquents Centres:-

Two centres for juvenile delinquents at Maslamyé and Kidsaya were completed and equiped, but the erection of the water and electricity installations was delayed due to the default of the contractor in importing the equipment. Another contractor was secured, and the two centres began work on in July 1961.

3 - Model Institute for the Rehabilitation of the Blind:-

A land was selected in the suburbs of Damascus. The Ministry of Public works drew the design of the building and concluded a contract with an engineer to effect the technical studies.

4c- Rehabilitation of the Blind:-

On 26.11.1960 a four month training course was held for 12 students on household trades for the blind and on the general purpose of social welfare, especially regarding the rehabilitation of the blind.

Conclusions:-

It appears from table No. 11 in the annex that contracts amounted to 67% and works concluded cost 55% of envisaged investments for the first year of the plan. These proportions may seem small, but the Ministry adduces them to the fact that project of village housing was transferred to the Ministry of Agrarian Reform; that the project of an agricultural clinic was given to the Ministry of Health; that most appropriations for social services centres were not spent as delays occured in the delivery of the buildings; and the Ministry of Education delayed in sending students to specialize in social welfare services.

Section Ten

Cultural and Recreational Services

General Survey:-

The aim of the investment programs in cultural and recreational services is the realization of the following objectives:-

1st:- The expansion of the National Museum in Damascus; the construction of new museums in Aleppo, Palmyra, Ras Shamra, besides one for oriental relics; the preservation of historical buildings all over the country.

2nd:- The establishment of cultural centres in all governorates; the establishment of mobile cultural units to diseminate culture among all groups of society.

3rd:- The establishment of public libraries in some main cities.

4th:- The construction of an Opera House in Damascus and theatres in some main cities.

5th:- The establishment of a studio for the production of cultural films.

6th:- The establishment of music and acting institutes.

7th:- The erection of monuments in various cities in commemoration of national events.

8th:- The construction of stadiums and sports clubs in various governorates.

- Total envisaged investments were L.S. 2,760,000
- Contracts concluded amounted to 2,393,000, i.e. 87% of envisaged investments.
- Works completed cost L.S. 2,222,000 i.e. 81% of total envisaged investments. All investments were allotted to the public sector.

Objectives realized:-

1 - Projects of the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance:-

A - Revival of ancient heritage:-

The Ministry published 2000 copies of the manuscript "Al-Muhkam fi Nouquat al-Masahef" a religions study, 1500 copies of the collected poems of Bishr bin Abi Khazem el-Asadi, and verified seven other manuscripts.

B - Cultural Activity:-

- The Ministry published eleven books in the five following series:

57/.....

Popular education, Algerian litterature, Stories, Plays, and Pioneers of Arab Liberation.
- The Ministry organized 13 festivals at various national and litterary events.
- 46 lectures were delivered at various governorates.
- 17 popular educational centres with 171 classes and 5280 students were opened.
- The 20 cultural centres and branches were very active. They received 368,360 persons in their libraries and offered services to 428,824 persons.
- Two mobile cultural units were established distributing 12519 books and projecting 175 films in 1566 villages.

C - Litteracy Campaign:-

The Ministry opened 95 new classes in various Governorates.

D Arts:-

- The construction of the Dolls' Theatre started on 20.2.1961 and should have been ready on 19.7.1961, but delays occured due to [illegible] changes in the designs, only 45% getting completed by the end of 1960/61.
- The Dolls' Troupe completed training on four plays given in 58 performances to over 23,000 children.
- The Ministry held over 40 Exhibitions.
- The Troupe of Folkloric Art filmed on sound-tracks the dances and songs of most governorates.
- The Ministry prepared a carriage for the mobile popular theatre.
- The Troupe of the Ministry held several performances and offered 8 plays. The National Theatre Troupe of the Ministry acted on T.V. the play "Rabia el-Adawya".
- Several short documentary films were made on Syria, among them: Water and Drought; The Sole Witness; Arwad Island; Eternal Damascus; A Miscellany of Beauty (on Lattakia governorate); the Story of Bousra and Palmyra.

2 - Museums.

A - Damascus Museum:-

Work on the western wing of the Damascus Museum was completed on 8.6.1961, ancient Syrian relics to be exhibited in it. Work is under way on the Moslem Pavilion, 92% being completed on 31.12.1961, the whole to be delivered on 14.9.1961.

B - Aleppo Museum:-

On 22.3.1961 the foundation stone of the Aleppo Museum was laid, construction to be completed on 11.11.1962.

C - Palmyra Museum:-

Construction on the new museum building was completed on 15.5.1961. It is being equipped and will open on 11.11.1961.

3 - Youth Care

A - Two Sports Grounds in Homs and Lattakia:-

The land were expropriated and construction works are complete.

B - Sports grounds in Hama, Idlib and Deir Ezzor:-

The lands were expropriated, construction works started and are expected to finish soon.

C - Sports grounds in Hassakeh, Kamishli, Der'a and Sweidah:-

Preliminary works are proceeding, delays are due to technical factors.

58/.....

Since appropriated funds for Youth Care were not sufficient for the projects, some governors insured the work by borrowing machines or by holding local lotteries in benefit of the sports grounds.

Conclusions:-

It appears from table No.12 in the annex that contracts concluded amounted to 87% and the amounts spent 81% of alloted investments, which is a good ratio.

SECTION ELEVEN

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The aim of investments in the sector of public administration is the erection of new government buildings and the maintenance of old ones in order to reduce the burden of rents paid by the Treasury and to utilize profits realised by public projects.

- Total envisaged investment amounted to L.S.6,095,000.
- Contracts were concluded for L.S.6,035,000, i.e.99 % of envisaged investments.
- Works completed cost L.S.5,588,000, i.e. 92 % of envisaged investments.

All investments were undertaken by the public sector.

Objectives realised

Projects of the Ministry of Public Works:-

- A central heating system was laid and lifts are being installed for the Palace of Justice, in addition to the erection of annexes thereto.
- Work is still under-way for the foundations of the main building of the Palace of Justice in Aleppo.
- Fifty per cent of the edifice of the Ministry of Finance is complete. The remainder of the work and the installation of lifts are under-way.

Projects of Police and Public Security:-

- The edifices of the Homs and Hassakeh prisons are complete and being equipped.
- Requisite land for the Police School was expropriated, and the central part of the building is complete, ready for use.
- Zamar Police Station in Aleppo is complete; 14 frontier posts were built; 2 mounted police stations in Aleppo completed; a post in Joubet Bourghal and another in Hassakeh; a stable at Maryamein station.
- Office buildings for district chiefs (Nahiés) were completed in, Deir Hafer, Tel Ibish, Ras el Ein, Tel Tamer, and Shadadeh, in addition to a house and offices for the director of the Region of Salkhad.
- Construction work is complete on houses for employees in Hassakeh and delivered to the Ministry of Interior.
- The designs of the Government House in Al-Mayadeen is complete and the execution of the project is under study.
- Preliminary studies on the Central Prison of Aleppo were approved, studies dealing now with the final form of the project.

59/.....

Other projects:-

The Central Bank:-

L.S.887,000 were spent by the Central Bank for completing the installations of its building, raising its cost to L.S.6,500,000. Total costs are expected to reach L.S.7 million.

Conclusions

Expenditures were 92 % and contracts 99 % of envisaged investments, which points to a good amount of activity despite the delay caused by some Ministries in putting their appropriations at the disposal of the Ministry of Public Works.

BOOK FOUR

The Syrian Economy and the First Year of the Development Plan 1960/61

SECTION ONE

The Main Determinants of the Syrian Economy and Their Expected Trends

In order to double income within the span of a single decade the First Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development aims at increasing National Income at its termination by 40 % according to base year price level, which would raise it from L.S.2,400, million in that base year to L.S.3,360 million in 1964/65 at an average annual growth rate of 6.9 %. The First Year of the Plan aimed at raising National Income to L.S.2,535 million, the rate of growth being 5.63 %.

Global consumption (public and private) is expected to grow during the five years in question at a slower rate than National Income, rising from its estimated lump sum of L.S.2,125 million in the base year to L.S.2,225 million in the first year, reaching L.S.2,880 million at the end of the fifth.

Local savings are expected to shoulder a bigger burden than formerly, rising gradually from 11.5 % in the base year to 14.3 % in the fifth year, that is from L.S.275 million to L.S.310 million, and totalling L.S.1950 million for the whole period.

On this basis the volumes of income, consumption, and local savings were estimated to be as follows:-

National Income, Consumption & Savings

(Values:L.S.1 million)

	Base Year		First Year		Fifth Year	
	L.S.	%	L.S.	%	L.S.	%
Total Consumption	2125	88.5	2225	87.8	2880	85.7
Local Savings	275	11.5	310	12.2	480	14.3
National Income	2400	100.0	2535	100.0	3360	100.0

The above table reveals that the proportional share of consumption in National Income will gradually diminish while that of local savings will augment. It is to be noted, however, that the mobilisation and expansion of local savings will not be effected at the expense of the absolute level of consumption as registered in the base year. When drawing the Economic and Social Development Plan, the state was careful not to realise growth by limiting consumption or reducing it from its originally low magnitude. On the contrary, the Plan aimed at increasing it at a rate not less than that ruling in the years preceding 1960, whilst developing savings one year after another. The following table presents the growth of consumption, savings and National Income in the first and fifth years of the Plan by comparison to the base year:-

	First Year.	Fifth Year
Global Consumption	4.7 %	35.5 %
Local Savings	12.8 %	74.5 %
National Income	5.6 %	40.0 %

61/.....

Concerning Investment, its estimated requisite amount for raising National Income by 40 % by the end of the first Five Year Plan is L.S.2,720 million, spread over the five year period, the annual amounts being determined at the beginning of each year according to the time table for the implementation of the projects and the general economic and financial situation. The share alloted to the first year was L.S.465 million. For the provision of this latter fund, the plan depended on the mobilisation of maximum available local savings. But since the present condition of savings and its future development would not be sufficient to meet all demands for investment, it became imerative to secure funds from the outside World for bridging the gap. This action, however, will take into consideration the factors of economic equilibrium, and the prevention of inflationary or deflationary tendencies that normally accompany economic development.

The importance of the trends of the volumes of investment savings and National Income during the coming years is revealed in the following comparative table:-

(Values in L.S.1 million)

	National Income. L.S.	Net Savings. LS.	Net Savings. Percentage of Income.	Total Investment LS.	Total Investment Percentage of Income
Base Year	2400	275	11.5	410	17.1
First Year	2535	310	12.2	465	18.3
Fifth Year	3360	480	14.3	670	19.9

We find here that while total investment accounted for 17.1 % of National Income in the base year, it was expected to increase to 18.3 % in the first year and reach 19.9 % in the fifth, always maintaining a higher level than the rate of local savings.

This is the situation regarding investments from local funds, as for total Investment and its annual increase, it is estimated in the following table on local savings and foreign loans and credits:-

(Values: L.S.1 million)

	Base Year L.S.	Base Year %	First Year L.S.	First Year %	Fifth Year L.S.	Fifth Year %
Net savings	275	85.1	310	82.0	480	86.0
Foreign aid	48	14.9	68	18.0	78	14.0
Total Investment	323	100.0	378	100.0	558	100.0

We deduce from the above that total Investment will continuously increase in the five years of the plan, and that dependence on foreign loans will increase in the early years to help raise National Income, but gradually will taper off in the latter part of the plan, leaving a wider scope for new local savings.

SECTION TWO

Expected and Realised Developments in 1960/61

Having reviewed the general lines and trends of the main determinants of the Syrian economy during the First Five Year Plan, it would be pertinent to discuss the developments of the economy during the First Year of the Plan, and the divergence between estimates and accomplishments.

When calculating the quantitative magnitudes of the above main determinants, the distribution of Total National Product, compared with the base year, was estimated as follows:-

Comparison of Sources and Uses of National Product in the base year and First Year

(Values in L.S.1 million at base year prices)

Sources	Base Year	First Year	Increase	Uses	Base Year	First Year	Increase
A-Local				**A-Local**			
National Product	2487	2622	+ 135	Final Consumption	2125	2225	+ 100
				Government	400	420	+ 20
				Family	1725	1805	+ 80
				Total Invst.	410	465	+ 55
Total Local Sources	2487	2622	+ 135	Total Local uses	2535	2690	+ 155
Deficit in LocalSources	-48	-68					
B - Foreign				**B - Foreign**			
Imports	663	763	+ 100	Commodity Exports & Invisible Trade Surplus	615	695	+ 80
Surplus from Foreign Sources	+48	+68					
Total Sources	3150	3385	+ 235	Total Uses	3150	3385	+ 235

Thus, funds were expected to increase from L.S.3150 million in the base year to L.S.3385 million in the first year, depending on the increase of Total National Product by L.S.135 million, taking into consideration the increase in consumer goods imports and the needs of local consumption after two years of drought (1958,1959).

It was expected that the increment in Total National Product would raise final consumption by L.S.100 million and total investment by L.S.55 million. Exports and the surplus in invisible trade were expected to increase by L.S.80 million,as the expansion in production was expected to expand exports.

But upon the termination of the First Year of the Plan, and the exact computation of these magnitudes, the sources and uses of the Total National Product were found to have been as follows:-

63/.....

Comparison Between the Estimated and Uses of Total National Product in 1960/61

(Values in L.S.1 million at Base Year Prices)

Sources	Estimate	Actual	+ Or -	Uses	Estimate	Actual	+ Or -
A-Local				A-Local			
Total N.P.	2622	2589	- 33	Final Consumption	2225	2237	+ 12
				Government	420	464	+ 44
				Family	1805	1773	- 22
				Total Invst:	465	471	+ 6
				Public	295	282	- 13
				Private	170	189	+ 19
Total Local Sources	2622	2589	- 33	Total Local Uses	2690	2708	+ 18
Deficit in LocalSources	-68	-119	- 51				
B-Foreign				B-Foreign			
Imports via Customs & Otherwise	763	809	+ 46	Exports	695	690	- 5
				Exports via Customs	560	455	- 55
				Exports not via Customs	-	50	
				Balance of invisible Trade	135	185	+ 50
Total Foreign Sources	763	809	+ 46	Total Foreign uses	695	690	- 5
Surplus in Foreign Sources	+68	+119	+ 51				
Total Sources	3385	3398	+ 13	Total Uses	3385	3398	+ 13

By comparing the estimated and actual values of sources and uses of the Total National Product we discern a divergence between the over-all balance expected by the Plan and the actual one realised upon the implementation of the projects of the first year.

64/.....

SECTION THREE

The Changes in Sources and Uses of Funds

1 - Changes in Local Sources and Uses.

The First Year Economic Development Plan estimated the volume of local funds in Syria during the base year at L.S.2487 million, consisting of the Total National Product: L.S.2400 million and capital depreciation: L.S.87 million.

The First Year Plan expected these funds to increase by 5.4 % attaining L.S.2622 million, comprised of Total National Product (L.S.2535 million) and capital depreciation (L.S.87 million). Capital depreciation here is small in proportion to the small size of local National Capital, and because the rate of capital depreciation in an economy which directs most of its investments towards long term projects (irrigation, agriculture, buildings) is relatively lower than it is in a rapidly changing industrialised economy.

But local funds failed to attain their estimated level by L.S.33 million as the total National Product, the main constituing element, was L.S.2502 million at the end of the first year instead of L.S.2535 million, increasing by 4.3 %, not 5.6 % as envisaged.

Therefore, we had to enquire about the cause for this reduction and the way the various sectors of the economy developed during that period.

A - Changes in National Product(1):-

The general statistics and the reports on the supervision of plan implementation drawn by the various ministries and administrations about the investment activity of the public and private sectors determined the increases in the various constituants of the National Product in 1960/61, as compared with the base year and with estimates made for the first year itself, to be as follows:-

(Values in L.S.1 million at base year prices)

	Base Year	Estimates for 1st year	Actual values 1960/61
Agriculture	965	1000	791
Industry	275	291	425
Building & Construction	101	115	118
Rents	141	145	174
Trade & Finance	431	452	453
Transport & Communications	144	153	146
Services	343	379	395
Total	1400	2535	2502

The above table shows that actual developments in the various sectors of the Total National Product were rather different than expected. Agriculture and Transport & Communications did not attain their expected levels, whilst Industry, Building & Construction, Rents and Services, (including those of the public sector) all exceeded forecast objectives.

---

(1) The National Income to be doubled within one decade, estimated at L.S.2400 million in the base year, is the average National Product for the years 1956, 1957, 1958 which represent an ordinary cycle in Syria, as one lean year usually falls between two ordinary ones. déficitaire

The following table shows estimated and actual increases realised by the various sectors during the first year:-

Growth of the Various Sectors By Comparison to the Base Year

(Values in L.S.1 million at Base Year Prices)

Sectors which did not fulfill goals.	Expected Increase. L.S.	%	Actual Increase. L.S.	%
Agriculture	+ 35	+ 3.6	- 174	- 18
Transport & Comm.	+ 9	+ 6.2	+ 2	+ 1.4
Sectors which over-fulfilled the plan				
Industry	+ 16	+ 5.8	+ 150	+ 54.5
Rents	+ 4	+ 2.8	+ 33	+ 23.4
Building & Cons.	+ 14	+13.9	+ 17	+ 16.8
Services	+ 36	+10.5	+ 52	+ 15.2
Trade & Finance	+ 21	+ 4.9	+ 22	+ 5.1

The main reasons for the over-fulfillment of objectives by some sectors are:-

- The industrial sector put in operation in 1960/61 new capacities established during the years preceding the First Year Plan as a result of state policy since 1959 in encouraging industrialisation.
- The Building & Construction sector, and therefore the sector of Rents, witnessed a great expansion before the First Year Plan.
- The revenue from Services increased due to the great expansion encouraged by the public sector both governmental and private.

In Agriculture, the objectives for the first year were set on the basis of enjoying a normal year in which average rain-fall and the vertical and horizontal investments would give a yield valued at L.S.1000 million. This is a moderate objective when compared with the yields of the preceding years like that of 1957, a good one whose agricultural products netted L.S.1067 Million.

But natural factors were averse to these goals. Rain-fall, especially in the big regions of agricultural production, was lower than the average quantity which gives a moderate yield, although the time distribution of rain-fall was good. In addition, a heat wave scorched a large part of the cereals in the month of May.

The following two tables present rain-fall registered by the main meteorological stations at maximum temperatures in the months of May for the years 1955 - 1961:-

Rainfall During the Agricultural Seasons 1955/56 - 1960/61

(Quantity in millimeters)

Centre	Average 52 - 57	1956/57	57/58	58/59	59/60	60/61
Damascus	266.3	202.1	173.1	217.2	68.9	196.5
Aleppo	254.9	381.0	333.0	197.5	194.6	221.5
Hama	345.9	289.4	208.1	261.7	162.5	150.2
Deir Ezzor	214.9	228.6	114.1	85.9	74.1	78.2
Kamishli	261.7	553.5	363.3	433.2	298.3	283.6
Lattakia	675.9	563.9	663.5	756.1	683.1	645.8

Note: Quantities of seasonal rain are calculated from September of each year till end of August in the following one.

66/.....

Maximum Temperatures Registered in the Months of May 1955/56 - 1960/61.

(Temperatures in degrees centigrade)

Centre	55/56	56/57	57/58	58/59	59/60	60/61
Damascus	31.0	27.1	29.3	29.4	30.1	33.1
Aleppo	31.0	33.0	31.6	29.6	31.8	34.4
Hama	30.0	35.0	33.8	33.0	29.7	34.7
Deir Ezzor	23.0	24.8	36.6	40.0	30.1	34.9
Kamishli	28.0	32.0	34.6	31.0	25.7	29.8
Lattakia	26.0	33.7	27.8	22.9	26.1	21.2

This has affected agricultural yield in general and that of cereals in particular, usually cultivated in dry farming areas that depend on rainfall. The following table presents the index numbers of agricultural production in its various sectors, taking 1956 as base year when the yield was normal and should be equalled in ordinary seasons:-

Index Numbers of Agricultural Products (Base Year: 1956)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
A-Vegetal Products.	100	119	74	79	72	94
Cereals	100	132	53	57	48	71
Legumes	100	107	51	47	23	53
Vegetables	100	106	82	110	97	115
Industrial crops	100	113	100	118	116	130
Fruits	100	95	99	85	86	113
B-Animal Products.	100	95	78	68	56	57
Milk & By-Products	100	88	55	34	23	28
Meat, hides & entrails	100	105	123	138	134	123
Hair &Crins	100	106	95	99	64	63
Other Products	100	96	93	71	95	103
Total Agricultural Production	100	114	75	77	68	86

This shows the agricultural sector to be still subject to severe oscillations, though the First Year Plan was able to help stabilise it in 1961 and increase its general revenue in the fiscal year 1960/61. This appears clearly by comparing the revenues of the various sectors of the economy in 1960/61 with those of the preceding year.

National Product in 1959/60 and 1960/61

(Values in L.S.1 million
at Base Year Prices)

	1959/60		1960/61		
	L.S.	%	L.S.	%	% Increase.
Agriculture	696	29.0	791	31.6	+ 13.6
Industry	403	17.1	425	17.0	+ 5.4
Building & Construction	98	4.2	118	4.7	+ 2.0
Rents	167	7.1	174	7.0	+ 4.2
Trade & Finance (1)	471	20.0	453	18.1	- 3.6
Transport & Communications(1)	150	6.3	146	5.8	- 2.7
Services	370	15.7	395	15.8	+ 6.8
Total	2354	100.0	2502	100.0	+ 6.3

---

(1) Trade & Finance and Transport & Communications were not able to expand by comparison to 1959/60 for various factors, mainly: the collapse of banking activities due to the reduction in monetary transfers, documentary credits, discounts and the reduction in quantity of goods transported from production centres to ports.

The progress realised in agriculture in 1960/61 by comparison to 1959/60 was due to 1:- natural factors that were more suitable than during the three preceding years. 2:- the implementation of the Plan. We do not include here the irrigation projects of a long period of gestation but investments which give immediate results within the year e.g. fertilisation, the use of improved sowing seeds, expansion of cultivated areas etc.

B - Changes in Local Uses of the National Product

The National Product has two main local uses: Final consumption and investment. By referring to the comparative tables on the estimated and actual sources and uses of the National Product in 1960/61 we deduce the following facts:-

Consumption:-

Final local consumption was L.S.2125 million in the base year, should have been L.S.2225 million at the end of the first year, but attained L.S.2237 million, i.e. L.S.12 million more than planned. Family and public consumption, which are its main constituing elements, developed other than expected. Family consumption rose from L.S.1725 million in the base year to L.S.1773 million at the end of the first year, that is 1.8 % and L.S.32 million less than planned. This reduction was due to the poor agricultural harvest, the prohibition of importation of luxury products, and the rise of prices during this first year. The level of family consumption would have been lower than registered were it not for the existence of huge stocks in the market that satisfied local demand in varying degrees according to the type and origin of each commodity.

As for public consumption, it increased appreciably over its planned level, rising from L.S.400 million in the base year to L.S.464 million, i.e. by 10 % and L.S.44 million more than expected.

68/.....

This is due to the great expansion in the government cadres beyond the capacity of the national economy, weighing it within a short period of time with a burden that attained the following magnitudes:-

(Values : L.S.1 million)

	General Public Expenditure		Current Public Expenditure(1)	
	L.S.	Annual % Increase	L.S.	Annual % Increase
Average 1955/57	487	-	391	-
1958/59	577	14.4	404	3.3
1959/60	652	16.8	441	9.3
1960/61	780	19.8	464	5.0

---

(1) Current public expenditure comprises current administrative expenditures on salaries, purchase of commodities, and rents including expenditures by the Ministry of Defence and the Security Forces. It differs from general public expenditure in excluding development investments and carried over accounts.

The above table shows the extent attained by General Public Expenditure (the various budgets including the budgets of the General Administrations),especially administration expenses, in a manner that would lead to a grave disequilibrium affecting private consumption or investment, or both of them, thereby increasing commodity demand, raising prices and worsening the balance of payments.

The weight of the onerous burden shouldered by the national economy appears clearly when we compare the volume of expenditure with that of National Income, as well as when we observe their trends, over the same period of years as that tabulated above. While public expenditure increased by 20 % during this period in comparison to the average 1955/57 expenditure, National Income rose only by 4 %.

(Values: L.S.1 million).

	National Income		Current Expenditure	
	L.S.	% Increase	L.S.	% Increase
Average 1955/57	2403	-	391	-
1958/59	2328	- 3.1	404	+ 3.3
1959/60	2354	+ 1.1	441	+ 9.2
1960/61	2502	+ 6.3	464	+ 5.2

Therefore, instead of compressing current expenditure to help reduce the volume of total consumption and divert funds to investment channels, the government followed a contrary policy that helped increase private and total consumption, raising the latter by L.S.12 million, which is a huge amount, especially since total available funds that year were less than expected by the Plan.

Investment:-

Investment during the first year developed favourably exceeding estimates, drawn in comformity with the requisites of economic equilibrium, by L.S.6 million and 1.3 % . But the distribution of investment activity between the public and private sectors was completely different than planned. The reports submitted by the Ministries and the various government authorities on the activity of the private sector revealed that it invested L.S.189 million, i.e. L.S.19 million and 11.2 % more than envisaged. This was due to the excellent atmosphere of co-operation and encouragement that ruled between the public and private sectors during the second half of 1960, which spurted individual efforts in the field of investment.

69/.....

Regarding the public sector, it failed to attain the planned level of investment amounting to L.S.295 million, investing L.S.282 million or 96 % of the envisaged total.

2 - Changes in Foreign Sources and Uses

Since the changes in the sources and uses of local funds prevented them from attaining their planned level to meet local demand, recourse had to be made on foreign sources, resulting in some radical changes in their set up and uses.

The First Year Plan was drawn on the basis of a moderate agricultural harvest in 1960/61 that would permit a certain quantity of imports in raw materials and manufactured goods for local industry, consumption, and investment projects. These imports were estimated at L.S.763 million, taking into consideration the poor yields in the preceding years, the need to increase the level of final consumption due to the rise in the standard of living and population increase, the rise in the average level of consumption, and finally the expansion in capital formation resulting from the implementation of the investment programs.

But despite the stern measures resorted to by the state to reduce the volume of imports, such as the complete prohibition of the importation of certain commodities or the imposition of quota systems for other goods, imports could not be confined within the limits fixed by the Plan, or even lowered from their levels in the preceding years. The following table presents the trend of imports during the past five years:-

Year	L.S. 1 million.
1956/57	604.2
1957/58	688.3
1958/59	744.6
1959/60	779.6
1960/61	809.5

This great expansion in imports is imputable to the following factors:-

1 - Poor agricultural yields resulting in low exportable surpluses in 1960 and 1961, particularly cereals and meat, a matter which led the government to import huge quantities thereof for local consumption. The following table reveals the volumes and trend of agricultural imports during the past years, as compared to total imports:-

(Values in L.S.1 million)
(base year 1956/57 = 100)

	Agricultural & Animal Imports.		Total imports	
Year	L.S.	Index No.	L.S.	Index No.
1956/57	81.0	100	604.2	100
1957/58	84.2	104	688.3	144
1958/59	97.1	120	744.6	123
1959/60	175.6	217	779.6	129
1960/61	178.1	220	809.5	134

2 - The desire of a great number of merchants to replenish their inventories for political and purely commercial reasons, the most important being to re-export goods via unofficial channels.

3 - The implementation of the Plan's investment projects without any reductions, despite the poor agricultural yield and the diversion

70/.....

of some investment funds to the projects of the services sector, which required the importation of further products.

However, the great expansion witnessed by imports during the 1960/61 fiscal year took place in its earlier months, between August and December 1960, as the narrow co-operation that ruled after February 1961 (upon the issue of the Foreign Exchange Budget), between the authority that licences imports and the one which grants foreign exchange led to a sharp reduction in their volume.

B - Changes in Foreign Uses

The weakness of the agricultural yield in general, and the exportable surplus of cereals in particular, reduced sharply the effective participation of the agricultural sector in the Plan, though some factors were able to mitigate the resulting ill-effects, the most potent being:-

1 - A good cotton crop in the season September 1960 - August 1961, which secured favourable prices in the foreign markets. The following table shows the trend of cotton production and exportation :-

(Quantities in 1000 tons
Values in L.S.1 million)

Year	Ginned Cotton	Cotton Exports		Agricultural Exports	Total Exports
	Tons	Tons	L.S.	L.S.	L.S.
1956/57	92.8	67.6	163.1	436.9	555.1
1957/58	107.2	95.6	212.7	449.7	563.0
1958/59	96.5	76.4	146.4	267.0	339.6
1959/60	97.1	78.7	157.4	260.7	400.2
1960/61	111.3	103.9	238.0	313.7	455.2

2 - Various political reasons which lead to the exportation of large quantities of imported and locally manufactured products to neighbouring countries in 1960/61 other than through the Customs. The value of these exports, including the correction of figures listed in the export declarations submitted by exporters, amounted to L.S.50 million calculated at base year prices, i.e. 10 % of total exports.

3 - The realisation of a surplus in invisible trade over and beyond the estimates in the Plan, though its volume did not exceed the surpluses realised in 1958/59 and 1959/60.

3 - General Equilibrium

The changes in sources, uses and trends of the Total National Product meant that local available funds were unable to satisfy total local demand, creating a gap wider than expected in the First Year Plan, reaching L.S.119 million instead of L.S.68 million, i.e. L.S.51 million and 75 % more than forecast. This was due to various factors, especially the changes in local sources and the expansion of government expenditure.

The gap between sources and uses is a customary feature of the Syrian economy, recurring with annual regularity, but its extent was far greater than usual this year and was accompanied by a large expansion in the importation of consumer and capital goods in a manner that did not conform with the means of the country. This had the following repercussions:-

- A disequilibrium in the balance of payments resulting in a strong pressure on foreign currency reserves and on the exchange rate of the Syrian Pound.

- An inflation, accompanied by an expansion of consumption demand, and a rise in the general price level.

Although it would have been pertinent to avoid these pitfalls and uphold a better equilibrium between the sources and uses of funds, the results of the plan were much better than many had expected. Besides the achievements presented above numerically, the First Year Plan has definitely helped in ensuring a better understanding of the problems of economic development in Syrian society, participated in assessing the capacity of the people, determined the priority schedule of projects that would realise the best results, and proved in an indubitable manner that comprehensive planning was the best policy for achieving social and economic progress.

Therefore, we can consider this first year of the First Five Year Plan as the one which launched Syria on the path of a new social and economic policy and gave a new turn to the country's constructive development.

* * *

BOOK FIVE

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1 :- Implementation of the Projects in 1960/61 by Sectors
Table No. 2 :- Implementation of the Projects in 1960/61 according to executing bodies
Table No. 3 :- Irrigation & Land Reclamation
Table No. 4 :- Agriculture
Table No. 5 :- Industry, Mining & Geology
Table No. 6 :- Power & Fuel
Table No. 7 :- Transport & Communications
Table No. 8 :- Education
Table No. 9 :- Health Services
Table No.10 :- Public Utilities, Housing, Tourism & Summer Resorts
Table No.11 :- Social & Labour Services
Table No.12 :- Cultural & Recreational Services
Table No.13 :- Public Buildings

====================

Abbreviations :-

1 - F.Y.P. = First Five Year Plan (1960/61 - 1964/65)
2 - 1 y.p. = First Year of the Plan (1960/61)
3 - A = Appropriated Investments
4 - C = Values of Contracts Concluded
5 - S = Amounts Actually Spent
6 - M = Ministry

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

TABLE No. 1

Implementation of Projects in 1960/61 By Sectors

(Values : L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	FYP	ly.p.	Amount	% of ly.p.	Amount	% of ly.p.
1 - Irrigation & Land Reclamation						
Public Sector	780000	65435	74621	114	56373	86
Private Sector	50000	10000	-	-	9463	95
Total :-	830000	75435	74621	99	65836	87
2 - Agriculture						
Public Sector	95000	26656	21067	79	14690	55
Private Sector	175000	30000	-	-	41470	138
Total :-	270000	56656	21067	37	56160	99
3 - Industry, Mining, & Geology						
Public Sector	135000	15269	10685	70	9372	61
Private Sector	100000	27000	46000	170	46000	170
Total :-	235000	42269	56685	134	55372	131
4 - Power & Fuel						
Public Sector	105000	34209	105172	305	36216	105
Private Sector	169000	3000	-	-	-	-
Total :-	274000	37209	105172	283	36216	97
5 - Transport & Comm.						
Public Sector	387000	90974	100031	110	62083	68
Private Sector	150000	20000	27000	135	27000	135
Total :-	537000	110974	127031	114	89083	80
6 - Education						
Public Sector	107000	30489	35059	115	25854	85
7 - Health Services						
Public Sector	46000	9765	8004	82	7161	73
Private Sector	10000	2000	-	-	-	-
Total :-	56000	11765	8004	68	7161	61
8 - Utilities, Housing Tourism, Recreation						
Public Sector	47000	76672	93321	117	60181	78
Private Sector	256000	63000	60000	95	64670	102
Total :-	303000	139672	153321	113	124851	89
9 - Social & Labour Services						
Public Sector	18000	4234	2830	67	2325	55

./.

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp
10 - Cultural Services						—
Public Sector	-	2760	2393	87	2222	81
11 Government Buildings						
Public Sector	-	6095	6035	99	5588	92
12 -- Changes in Inventories						
Private Sector	90000	15000	-	-	-	-
Total Public Sector	1720000	362558	495218	127	282065	78
Total Private Sector	1000000	170000	133000	78	188603	111
Grand Total :-	2720000	532558	592218	111	470668	88

TABLE No. 2

Implementation of Projects in 1960/61 according to Executing Bodies

(Values : L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp
1 - Irrigation & Land Reclamation						
A. Important Projects Authority	780000	64600	74117	115	55966	87
B. Agrarian Reform		700	369	53	284	41
C. Ministry of Public Works		135	135	100	123	91
D. Private Sector	50000	10000	-	-	4463	95
Total :-	830000	75435	74621	99	65836	87
2 - Irrigation						
A. Ministry of Agric.	95000	17960	17496	97	12389	69
B. Agrarian Reform Authority		8696	3571	41	2301	26
C. Private Sector	175000	30000	-	-	41470	138
Total :-	270000	56656	21067	37	56160	99
3 - Industry, Mining & Geology						
A. Ministry of Industry		8767	8200	93	7141	81
B. Authority of industrial projects	135000	1270	66	5	66	5
C. Economic Institute		3500	1028	29	1028	29
D. Ministry of Agric.		1000	659	66	695	66
E. Ministry of Social Affairs		732	732	100	478	65
F. Private Sector	100000	270000	46000	170	46000	170
Total :-	235000	42269	56685	134	55372	131
4 - Power & Fuel						
A. Electricity						
1 - Nationalized bodies	54000	10150	25110	241	13238	127
2 - M.of Municipalities		559	559	100	461	82
3 - Municipalities		4100	5955	145	3230	79
4 - Private Sector	9000	1000	-	-	-	-
Total :-	63000	15809	31624	210	16929	112
B. Petroleum						
1 - General Petroleum Authority	211000	19400	73548	379	19287	99
2 - Private Sector		2000	-	-	-	-
Total :-	211000	21400	73548	344	19287	90
Total Power & Fuel	274000	37209	105172	283	36216	97

./.

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp
5 - Transport & Comm.						
A. Land Communications						
1 - M.of Communications	74000	19923	19954	100	17407	87
2 - Municipalities		7800	9161	117	6984	90
3 - Railways authority	173000	21056	17136	81	13522	64
Total :-	247000	48779	46251	95	37913	78
B. Wire & Wireless Communications						
1 - P.T.T.	55000	11308	5900	52	2419	21
2 - T.V. & Radio	8000	2475	3577	114	2428	98
Total :-	63000	13783	9477	69	4847	35
C. Postal Projects P.T.T.	4000	895	95	11	103	12
D. Civil Aviation						
1 - Directorate of Civil Aviation	40000	6062	2462	41	2332	38
2 - Syrian Arab Airways	-	9483	9483	100	9483	100
Total :-	40000	15545	11945	77	11815	76
E. Harbours						
1 - Tartous	33000	6466	30629	473	5771	89
2 - Lattakié	-	5506	1634	30	1634	30
Total :-	33000	11972	32263	269	7405	62
F. Private Sector	150000	20000	2700	135	27000	135
Total Transport & Communications :-	537000	110974	127031	114	89083	80
6 - Education						
1 - M.of Education	45000	14527	13044	90	11032	76
2 - Universities	20000	1962	1942	99	1383	70
3 - School Buildings Authority	35000	14000	20073	143	13438	95
Total :-	107000	30489	35059	115	25854	85
7 - Health Services						
1 - M. of Health	46000	9645	7949	82	7106	74
2 - M. of Social Affairs		120	55	46	55	46
3 - Private Sector	10000	2000	-	-	-	-
Total :-	56000	11765	8004	68	7161	61
8 - Utilities, Tourism Drinking Water :(A. Drinking Water)						
1 - M. of Municipalities	-	11197	16026	143	9573	85
2 - Independant Water Co.	-	13068	13068	100	9979	76
3 - Municipalities	-	3500	4892	140	3016	86
Total :-	-	27765	33986	122	22568	81

./.

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp
B. Town Planning						
1 - M. of Municipalities	-	333	342	103	333	100
2 - Municipalities	-	400	522	130	373	93
Total :-	-	733	864	118	706	96
C. Tourism Summer Resorts						
1 - M. of Municipalities	-	3240	4087	126	2291	71
2 - M. of Economy	-	340	230	68	330	68
Total :-	-	3580	4317	120	2521	70
D. Housing						
1. M. of Municipalities	15000	5000	4299	86	3131	63
2. M. of Agrarian Reform		8194	4487	55	1364	17
3. Municipalities		16000	26247	164	16727	104
4. Private Sector	245000	60000	60000	95	64670	108
Total :-	260000	89194	95033	106	85892	96
E. Recreation (Private Sector)	12000	3000	-	-	-	-
F. Municipal Services Municipalities	-	15400	19121	124	13164	85
Total Utilities c. Tourism, Water	303000	139672	153321	113	124851	89
9 - Social & Labour Services M. of Social Affairs	18000	4234	2830	67	2325	55
10 - Cultural Services						
1. M. of Culture	-	1010	970	96	799	79
2. Directorate of Museums	-	850	790	92	790	92
3. Higher Youth Council	-	900	633	70	633	70
Total :-	-	2760	2393	87	2222	81
11 - Govt. Buildings						
1. M. of Public Works	-	5208	5157	99	4701	89
2. Central Bank	-	887	878	100	887	100
Total :-	-	6095	6035	99	5588	92
12 - Changes in Private Inventories	90000	15000	-	-	-	-
Grand Total :-	2720000	532558	592218	111	470668	88

TABLE No. 3

Irrigation and Land Reclamation
Investments Appropriated, values of contracts and amounts spent in 1960/61

(Values : L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp
1 - Public Sector						
- Euphrates Project		3250				
A. Study of storage dam	-	3250	5412	166	2470	76
B. Study of Lower basin		3750	3624	97	2992	80
Total :-	304000	7000	9036	130	5462	78
- Khabour Project	90000	3000	3271	76	2055	68
- Ghab & Asharné						
A. Dams & arches						
1 - Rastan Dam, Habarnafsé bridge, Railway diversion		13637	12305	90	13514	99
2 - Mahradé dam		10810	10066	93	10810	100
3 - Asharné arch		1128	3721	330	1127	100
Total :-		25575	26092	102	25451	99
B. Drainage Works						
1 - Correction of Orontes bed between Asharné & Amourin		435	400	92	435	100
2 - Drainage Canals between Asharné & Amourin		1343	1888	104	1343	100
3 - Drainage Canals between Marwash & Ain Na'our						
4 - Three drainage canals at Amourin & Marwash						
5 - Drainage canals B-C						
6 - Main drainage canals						
Total :-		1778	2288	129	1778	100
C. Irrigation Works						
1 - Main irrigation canals & equipments		5999	11104	185	5998	100
2 - Ain Na'our & Karkara canals						
Total :-		5999	11104	185	5998	100
D. Roads		1262	3474	275	1261	100
E. Various Works						
1 - Buildings		111	-	-	111	100
2 - Electricity		2651	-	-	2650	100
3 - Aerial & Surface surveying		220	-	-	225	100
4 - Various expenses		2398	-	-	1912	80
Total :-		5386	-	-	4898	91
Grand Total - Asharné & Ghab	123000	40000	42958	107	39386	98

./.

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
B- M. of Agrarian Reform						
1 - Foul breeding station Hama		300	203	81	204	81
2 - Cow Stations Deir Ezzor Hama, Ghab		2675	1312	97	506	37
3 - Cooperatives		170	51	14	51	14
4 - Agricultural, Engineering & Office Equipments		1633	1713	58	1248	42
5 - Furniture		200	150	75	150	75
6 - Forestation & Tree nurseries		300	142	47	142	47
7 - Animals & Life Stocks		5	-	-	-	-
8 - Reserve fund		3431	-	-	-	-
Total :-		8696	3571	41	2301	26
2 - Private Sector	175000	30000	-	-	41470	138
Grand Total of Agriculture :-	270000	56956	21067	37	56660	99

TABLE No. 4

AGRICULTURE

Investments Appropriated, Values of Contracts concluded and amounts spent in 1960/61.

(Values: L.S.1000)

Projects	A F.Y.P.	A 1 y.p.	C Amount	C % of 1 yp	S Amount	S % of 1 yp
1 - Public Sector Projects						
A - M. of Agriculture						
1. Agricultural Projects						
A. Cotton & Cereals Seeds Breeding	2500	1824	1094	60	1094	60
B. Trees	10300	739	739	100	38	100
C. Forestation		685	685	100	685	100
D. Crops Protection	3000	999	999	100	999	100
Total :-	15800	4247	3517	83	2816	66
2 - Animal Resources	18300					
A. Water & Fodder		1496	1496	100	1496	100
B. Fodder Warehouses		500	334	67	82	16
C. Improvement of Breeds		416	416	100	416	100
D. Veterinary care		823	823	100	823	100
E. Development of fisheries		109	35	32	35	32
Total :-	18300	3334	3104	92	2852	85
3 - Agricultural Guidance						
A. Cotton Marketing	2400	38	38	100	38	100
B. Agricultural Guidance		665	634	95	634	95
Total :-	2400	703	672	96	672	96
4 - Technical Training & Education						
- Technical Training & Education	2800	510	510	100	510	100
- Al-Rashid Agricultural School		100	100	100	100	100
Total :-	2800	610	610	100	610	100
5 - Agricultural experimental station						
- Experimental stations	10000	2626	2626	100	2626	100
- Experts & Research workers		90	75	83	75	83
Total :-	10000	2716	2701	100	2701	100
6 - Silos	45700	3840	3095	81	1042	27
7 - Wells & Underground Water supply	-	2500	3797	150	1696	68
Grand total of M. of Agriculture	95000	17960	170496	97	12389	69

./.

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
- Upper Orontes Basin	47000	500	198	40	240	48
- Rouge Project	7500	4000	4948	124	2547	64
- Sinn Project	16000	1975	6546	331	954	48
- Barada & Awaj	35000	700	585	84	236	34
- Yarmouk	800	2625	4187	160	1369	52
- Irrigation of Land on Southern Frontier	7500	70	25	36	12	17
- Land Reclamation	140000	2000	583	29	583	29
- Various Projects						
1 - Study of dams & irrigation canals		200	250	125	136	68
2 - Flood control in Hama		230	230	100	68	30
3 - Administrative & expropriation expenses		2300	2300	100	2918	127
Total various projects		2730	2780	102	3122	114
- Agrarian Reform Authority Projects for Irrigation & Land Reclamation		700	369	53	284	41
- Irrigation projects of M. of Public Works						
1 - Exploitation of irrigation canals		95	95	100	85	89
2 - Expenses for Water measurements		40	40	100	38	95
Total M. of Public Works		135	135	100	123	91
Grand total of Public Sector	780000	65435	74621	114	56373	86
Private Sector	50000	10000	-	-	9463	95
Grand total of Irrigation & Land Reclamation	830000	75435	74621	99	65836	87

TABLE No. 5

Industry, Mining & Geology

Investments appropriated, Values of contracts concluded and amounts spent in 1960 / 61.

(Values: L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
1 - Industry						
A. Public Sector						
- Nitrogen fertilizers plant		1100	-	-	31	3
- Technical Training		1700	1700	100	1055	62
- National Salt Factory		1000	-	-	-	-
- Aid to Yarns & Fabrics Fund		500	500	100	500	100
- Economic Institute Projects		3500	1028	29	1028	29
- Industrial Projects authority		1270	66	5	66	5
B. Rural Industries						
- Training for carpet weaving		690	690	100	437	63
- Training		42	42	100	41	98
C. Agricultural Industries						
- Figs, grapes, olives industries		305	305	100	305	100
- Equipment for various industries		354	354	100	354	100
- Studies of various projects		347	-	-	-	-
Total Public Sector		10802	4685	49	3817	40
Reserves in First year plan		1290				
Total after deduction of reserves		9512	4685	49	3817	40
Private Sector		27000	46000	170	46000	170
Grand total of Industry	205000	26512	50685	139	49817	136
2 - Mines & Geology						
- Completing geological map scale 1/200,000		2000	1000	80	1000	80
- Completing topographical map, scale 1/200,000		2500	2000	80	1500	60
- Completing geological map, scale 1/50,000		200	-	-	-	-
- Iron ore prospection		1857	1600	86	1600	86
- Chrome & Manganese prospection		150	120	80	285	190
- Salt Rocks prospection		400	320	80	285	71
- Phospates prospection		450	360	80	285	63
Total :-	30000	7557	6000	-	5555	-
Total after deduction of L.S.1,800,000 in savings	30000	5757	6000	104	5555	96
Grand total of Industry, Mining & Geology	235000	422690	56685	134	55372	131

TABLE No. 6

POWER & FUEL.

Investments appropriated values of contracts concluded and amounts spent in 1960/61.

(Values: L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp
1st - **Electricity**						
A - **Public Sector**						
1 - Nationalized companies						
- Damascus Co.		3950	4271	108	6055	153
- Aleppo Co.		3085	2581	81	3767	112
- Homs & Hama Co.		4001	17654	441	3122	78
- Deir Ezzor Co.		96	102	106	70	73
- Kamishli Co.		334	502	150	224	67
Total :-		11466	25110		13238	
Transfers to Ministry of Education		250				
Total after deduction of transfers		11216	25110	224	13238	118
2 - M. of Municipalities						
- Electricity for Wadi Barada		150	150	100	150	100
- " " Jdaydet el Wadi		30	30	100	30	100
- " " Yabroud		100	100	100	62	62
- " " Irné		25	25	100	25	100
- New Electric Unit, Slinfé		40	40	100	40	100
- Electricity for Mshata, Ayoun el Wadi, Kfarein		120	120	100	120	100
- Electricity for Salma		27	27	100	27	100
- " " Dreikish		7	7	100	7	100
- " " Kanawat		60	60	100	-	-
Total :-		559	559	100	461	82
3 - Municipal Electricity projects		4100	5955	145	3230	79
Total Public Sector		15875	31624		16925	
Reserve Fund		1066				
Total after deduction of reserves		14809	31624	213	16925	113
B - **Private Sector**		1000	-	-	-	-
Total Public & Private Sectors	63000	15809	31624	200	16925	107
2nd - **Petroleum Project**						
A - **Public Sector Prospection**						
- Oil Prospection Contract No.944		2000	old contract	-	2232	112
- Oil Prospection, Karatshok		5000	1649	33	3077	62
- Oil Prospection, Deep drilling		9000	46000	511	6404	71

./.

Projects		A	C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp	Amount	% of 1 yp.
Storage & Transport						
- Completion of tanks in Governorates		1300	old contract	-	1300	100
- Completion of Lattakié Pipe line network		500	360	72	129	26
- Lattakié & Homs tanks		2000	52	3	52	3
- Butane tank, Homs refinery		300	237	79	-	-
Oil By-Products						
- Butane Unit		100	-	-	-	-
- Oxygen unit		250	35	14	35	14
Total :-		25656	73548		19287	
Reserve Fund		6250				
Total after deduction of reserves		19400	73548	379	19287	99
B - **Private Sector**		2000	-	-	-	-
Total, Petroleum investments	211000	21400	73548	33	19287	90
Grand total, Power & Fuel	274000	37209	105172	280	36216	97

TABLE No. 7

Transport & Communications

Investments appropriated, values of contracts concluded and amounts spent in 1960/61

(Values : L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
1st : **Public Projects**						
1 - Land Communications						
- Main roads outside cities	60000	17923	17954	100	16081	89
- Roads inside cities (Municipalities)		7500	8826	118	6711	90
- Bridges	14000	2000	2000	100	1326	66
- Railways	173000	21056	17136	81	13522	64
- Transport inside cities (Municipalities)		300	335	111	273	91
Total :-	247000	48779	46251	95	37913	78
2 - Civil Aviation						
- New Damascus Airport		3800	300	8	170	5
- Existing Airports		2262	2162	96	2162	96
- Syrian Arab Airways		9483	9483	100	9483	100
Total :-	40000	15545	11945	77	11815	76
3 - Harbours						
- Tartous Harbour		6466	30629	473	5771	89
- Lattakié Harbour		5506	1634	30	1634	30
Total :-	33000	11972	32263	269	7405	62
4 - Wire & Wireless Communications						
- Sbayné Receiving Station		525	1049	200	164	31
- Dimas transmission Stn.		750	1014	135	771	103
- Telephone Projects :						
1 - Terminal sets		250	493	197	50	20
2 - Expansion of internal network		2000	2739	137	1060	53
3 - Connecting inter-cities automatic exchanges		300	119	39	29	9
4 - Damascus-Beirut wireless telephone		260	477	183	340	133
5 - Rural telephone network		500	3	6	-	-
6 - Intishar-Cairo-Damascus Project		2100	-	-	-	-
7 - Expansion of inter-cities wireless network		950	-	-	-	-
8 - Automatic inter-cities telephone		1350	-	-	-	-
Total :-	55000	11885	5900	60	2419	20
5 - Postal Services						
- New Post Office Buildgs.		400	77	19	85	21
- Means of transport		30	18	16	18	6
- Equipment		240	-	-	-	-
Total :-	4000	940	95	10	103	11

./.

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
6 - Television and Broadcasting	8000	2600	3577	144	2428	98
Total investments, Public Sector	38700	91721	100031	-	62083	
Reserve fund		474				
Total after deduction of reserves	38700	90974	100031	110	62083	68
2nd. : Private Sector	150000	20000	27000	135	27000	135
Grand Total :-	537000	110974	127031	114	89083	80

TABLE No. 8

Education

Investments appropriated, values of contracts concluded and amounts spent in 1960/61

(Values : L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
1 - Various stages of Education	26200					
- Elementary		4328	3394	78	3394	78
- Secondary		666	224	34	224	34
- Teachers' training		406	249	53	249	53
- Secondary industrial		837	463	55	463	55
- Secondary female		50	29	58	29	58
- High school industrial		803	454	56	454	56
- High school female		28	16	57	16	57
- High schhol commercial		114	41	36	41	36
- School health services		185	153	83	153	82
Total :-	26200	7477	5023	67	5023	67
2 - Higher education	8800					
- Commerce college Aleppo		300	254	85	254	85
- Technical training college, Aleppo		1174	1127	96	1127	96
- Agricultural college Damascus		456	290	63	290	63
- College of Fine Arts, Damascus		400	212	53	212	53
Total :-	8800	2330	1883	81	1883	81
3 - School Buildings Authority	35000					
- Elementary school bldgs.		4008	6500	162	3947	98
- Secondary, high school & Teachers' training bldgs.		1114	2036	182	1114	100
- Technical education bldgs.		1878	4537	241	1877	100
- Liquidation of elementary school bldgs.		3335	3335	100	3200	95
- Liquidation of secondary, high & teachers' training bldgs.		2235	2235	100	2200	98
- Liquidation of technical education bldgs.		930	930	100	700	75
- Various works		500	500	100	400	80
Total :-	35000	14000	20073	143	13438	95
4 - Universities						
A - Damascus University						
- Sites for buildings		400	400	100	195	48
- Chemistry Dept. Wing		635	885	139	634	100
- Purchase of University Town Sites		1213	1211	100	1211	100
- Construction of University Town		500	1999	399	466	193
- Equipments		100	100	100	100	100
- Basement for Dental Medicine Dept.		15	38	255	15	100
Total :-		2863	4633	162	2621	91

./.

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
B - Aleppo University						
- Purchase of University Town Sites		650	650	100	649	100
- Construction of Buildings		1212	1192	98	635	52
- Equipments		100	100	100	100	100
Total :-		1962	1942	99	1384	70
5 - Scholarships						
- Ministry of Education Scholarships		260	101	39	101	39
- Important Projects authority scholarphips		400	207	52	207	52
- Central Bank scholarships		24	24	100	24	100
- Foreign scholarships		1173	1173	100	1173	100
Total :-	27000	1857	1507	81	1505	81
Grand Total :-	10700	30489	35059	115	25854	85

TABLE NO. 9

Health Services

Investments appropriated, Values of contracts concluded and amounts spent in 1960/61

(Values in L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
1st: Public Sector						
1- New & enlarged hospitals						
- Sweidah, Hama & Aleppo:						
A. Sweidah Hospital	16863		675		563	
B. Hama Hospital			1075		1075	
C. Aleppo Hospital			750		750	
Total	16863	2500	2500	100	2388	95
- Hassakeh Hospital	2645	930	744	80	569	61
- New storey, Damascus Hospital	550	550	550	100	402	82
- Exapnsion of Homs Hospital	400	400	348	87	305	76
2- New & expanded clinics						
- Two new clinics, Idlib	126	110	110	100	90	81
- New clinic, Kadmus	84	80	80	100	71	89
- Two new clinics, Der'a	143	130	130	100	125	96
- Two new clinics, Malkié	300	54	—	—	—	-
- Clinics in Mraybet, Dmair, Sadad, Sirrin, & Rakka	380	300	300	100	221	74
- Industrial Labour Clinic, Deir ezzor		50	40	80	40	80
- Equipping Deir ezzor Industrial Labour Clinic		10	9	9	10	100
- Two agricultural labour clinics, Hama & Rakka		50	—	—	—	-
- Equipping above two clinics		10	6	60	5	50
- New Yarmouk camp clinic		79	79	100	79	100
3- Health Centres						
- Model Health Centres		—	—	—	—	-
- Ordinary Health Centres		96	25	26	8	9
- Rural " "		369	200	54	174	47
4- Medical Schools						
- Damascus nursing school	900	450	400	88	450	100
5- Mobile Health Units		366	116	32	1	-
6- Other Health Projects						
- Equipping, expansion & operating of hosp. & cln.		2020	1216	60	1210	60
- Reconstruction Kamishli Hospital		25	25	100	15	60
- Expropriating U.S. Mission Hospital, Deir ezzor		381	381	100	381	100
- Expansion of M. of Health building	350	187	127	68	30	16
- Kitchen of Ibn Sina Hospital	50	63	63	100	63	100

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
7- Completion of Health Services buildings		405	405	100	329	81
Total	46000	9765	8004	82	7161	73
2nd: Private Sector	10000	2000	---	-	---	-
Grand total	56000	11765	8004	68	7161	61

TABLE No.10

Public Utilities, Housing, Tourism & Summer Resorts.

(Value : L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
1st - **Public Sector**						
1 - **Drinking Water**						
a. Water networks for towns & villages		5675	9943	175	4660	82
b. Drilling & equipping wells		3466	4276	123	3106	90
c. Maintenance of drinking water		856	856	100	856	100
d. Water supplies to thirsty villages		1200	951	79	951	79
Total :-		11197	16026	143	9573	85
2 - Town & Village Planning		333	342	103	333	100
3 - Tourism & Summer Resorts		3580	4317	120	2521	70
4 - Housing		29194	35023	120	21222	73
5 - Independent water corporations		13068	13068	100	9979	76
6 - Municipalities		19300	24535	127	16553	86
Total Public Sector	47000	76673	93321	122	60181	78
2nd. **Private Sector**						
1 - Ordinary housing	245000	55000	55000	100	60707	110
2 - Office buildings		5000	5000	100	3963	79
3 - Recreation projects	11000	3000	-	-	-	-
Total Private Sector	256000	63000	60000	95	64670	102
Grand Total :-	303000	139672	153328	110	124851	89

TABLE NO. II

Social & Labour Services

Investments appropriated, Values of contracts concluded and amounts spent in 1960/61

(Values in L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
1- Industrial Labour	1485					
- Syndical Institute		96	77	80	62	64
2- Agricultural Services	325					
- Training		30	16	53	19	63
3- Co-operation	3455					
- Co-operative Establishments		584	268	46	290	50
4- Social Services	15485					
- Equipping 3 new Social Centres		522	475	91	434	83
- Operating social Centres		1118	389	35	370	33
- Completion of Maslamyé delinquants centre		148	148	100	109	74
- Completion of Ghazzali delinquants centre, Koudsaya		108	108	100	68	63
- Equipping & Operating delinquants' centres		104	104	100	94	90
- Construction of model institute for the rehabilitation of blind		290	20	7	1	-
- Rehabilitation of the blind		49	40	82	40	83
- Completion of Social Centres at Harran el-Awameed, Salkhad, Joubet el-Bourghal, and Ifreen		1155	1155	100	814	70
- Studies for construction of Social Centres in Hassaké, Deir ezzor and Rakka		30	30	100	24	80
Total	20750	4234	2830	67	2325	55

TABLE NO. 12

Cultural & Recreational Services

Investments appropriated, Values of contracts concluded and amounts spent in 1960/61

(Values in L.S.1000)

Projects		A	C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
1- Ministry of Culture						
- Spread of Culture & Democratic Spirit; establishment of cultural centres; salaries of employees of cultural centres, mobile centres and libraries		370	358	97	283	76
- Establishment of cultural centres & mobile units		200	200	100	200	100
- Purchase of works of art; donation of prizes		65	65	100	59	91
- Receiving & sending delegations, members of conferences & intellectuals		70	56	80	29	41
- Implementation of cultural agreements		30	30	100	25	83
- Translation & publication of books & lectures		65	62	95	52	180
- Publication of litterary heritage & encyclopedia		20	20	100	20	100
- Film production & rent of equipment		50	50	100	37	74
- Litteracy campaign		95	84	88	59	62
- Festivals, conferences, exhibitions & celebration of national days		45	45	100	35	78
Total		1010	970	96	799	79
2- Directorate of Museums						
- Expansion Damascus Museum		100	40	40	40	40
- Erection of Palmyra Museum		400	400	100	400	100
- Erection of Aleppo Museum		350	350	100	350	100
Total		850	790	92	790	92
3- Higher Youth Council						
- Playgrounds & Clubs, Sweida		100	14	14	14	14
- " " " , Hama		100	100	100	100	100
- " " " , Homs		100	54	54	54	54
- " " " , Hassakeh		100	86	86	86	86
- " " " , Der'a		100	-	-	-	-
- " " " , Idlib		100	79	79	79	79
- " " " , Deir ezzor		200	200	100	100	100
- " " " , Lattakia		100	100	100	100	100
Total		900	633	70	633	70
Grand Total		2760	2393	87	2222	81

TABLE NO. 13

Public Administration Services

Investments appropriated, Values of contracts concluded and amounts spent in 1960/61

(Values in L.S.1000)

Projects	A		C		S	
	F.Y.P.	1 y.p.	Amount	% of 1 yp.	Amount	% of 1 yp.
1- Government buildings						
a) Completion of Palace of Justice, Damascus		140	140	100	133	95
b) Completion of Palace of Justice, Aleppo		768	768	100	625	81
c) Completion Ministry of Finance building		1150	1150	100	1150	100
d) Directors of districts offices		100	100	100	100	100
e) Government employees houses, Hassakeh		8	8	100	8	100
f) Edifice of Government building, Mayadin		50	-	-	-	-
g) Central Bank		887	887	100	887	100
Total		3103	3053	98	2903	94
2- Prisons & Police Stations						
a) Homs Hassakeh & Mambej Prisons		1525	1525	100	1518	99
b) Police School (expropriation of land & construction)		425	425	100	404	95
c) Reconstruction of Police Stations, completion of Zamar Station in Aleppo		64	64	100	63	98
d) Frontier Stations, cavalry stations, & infantry stn.		172	172	100	163	95
e) Stable for Mariamain stn.		6	6	100	6	100
f) Study of Central Prison, Aleppo		50	40	80	25	50
Total		2242	2232	99	2179	97
3- Studies, wages & salaries						
a) Cost of engineering and mechanical equipments		75	75	100	59	79
b) Studies of various construction projects		250	250	100	144	58
c) Inspection of constructions		300	300	100	186	62
d) Wages, salaries, and compensations to engineers, technicians & experts		125	125	100	117	94
Total		750	750	100	506	67
Grand Total		6095	6035	99	5588	92